The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,525.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

[illegible] for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up [illegible]

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Saunders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1870, at noon.

Up.	May.	Down.	May.
Leave Bombay	2	Leave Bussorah	21
„ Kurrachee	6	„ Mahomerah	21
„ Guadur	7	„ Fao	21
„ Muscat	10	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Linga	26
„ Linga	13	„ Bunder Abbas	28
„ Bushire	16	„ Muscat	31
„ Fao	17	„ Guadur June.	1
„ Mahomerah	17	„ Kurrachee	4
Arrive Bussorah	18	Arrive Bombay	7

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR HONGKONG.

THE A. 1 Screw Steamer NIGER, 1,100 tons register. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 30th instant. The greater part of the cargo has already been engaged. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 13th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th April, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles, Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

(Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "EGITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1870.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH and SON'S Ship CITY of CASHMERE, 980 tons register, Captain Bruce, will be despatched hence about 10th proximo For Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 11th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer APIS, 1,400 Tons, Captain Benich, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 12th May, and will be followed by the new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, on or about the 5th June.

[illegible] Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE:

First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

Reduced Fares for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers.) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medow Street.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE new A 1 twenty years Screw Steamer ALNWICK CASTLE, 1580 tons Register, 600 H. P., Wm. Sergent, Commander, will be despatched for Havre and London on or about the 1st proximo.

For FREIGHT apply to the undersigned, who are prepared to register orders for the INSURANCE of cargo for Havre at 1½ per cent. No more Passengers can be accommodated.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Alnwick Castle.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CHINA, (1,982 tons, and 450 H.P.,) Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 28th April, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
21st April 1870.

STEAM FERRIES

(under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.		Dhurumtur.		Butchers Island and Oorun.		Oolwa.	
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s.s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Dunkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo. For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on SUNDAY next, the 1st May, at 10 a.m., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veravul and Porebunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 27th April 1870.

NOTICE.—The Consignees of the Steamer CORDOVA, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will COMMENCE DISCHARGING TO-MORROW.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Steamer Cordova.

Bombay, 26th April.

AMERICAN APPLES on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 9 Marine Street. All orders to be addressed to the undersigned.

DORABJEE PESTONJEE MAYWAWALLA.

27th April 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.—By order of the Board of Directors of the abovenamed Company, undersigned has taken CHARGE of the Office of AGENT of the Company in India, during the absence of Mr. CHARLES CURREY, or until further orders.

FRANCIS MATHEW, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 26th April 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEVERAL of the LEADING INHABITANTS of BOMBAY having expressed a strong wish that MISS FANNY WISEMAN should take a FAREWELL BENEFIT previous to her departure, she has much pleasure in stating that, having secured the co-operation of the Professionals at present here, her

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Will take place at the
GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
On FRIDAY NEXT, 29th APRIL.

DON'T FORGET
MISS FANNY WISEMAN'S
FAREWELL BENEFIT
on
FRIDAY, 29th APRIL.

☞ WATCH FOR THE PROGRAMME.

ALTERATION of PRICES for THIS NIGHT ONLY.

Dress Circle	4	Upper Circle	2
Stalls	3	Pit	1

MR. J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

Prime York Hams.	Cheshire Cheese.
Wiltshire Bacon.	Stilton Do.
Double Gloster Cheese.	

Mr. Neuberg will be happy to register Monthly Orders to Regimental Messes and Clubs on moderate terms.

SAVORY and MOORE'S FOOD for INFANTS, prepared upon Baron Liebig's principle.

COCOA, prepared in Tins, Epps' Homœopathic.

ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK.

BASS' BEER, by Cameron and Saunders.
GUINNESS' STOUT, Ditto.

CHAMPAGNE.
MOSELLE.

PORT WINE, Old Port for Invalids.
SHERRY.

CLARET.

AYA PANA.

English and Country-made TABLE LINEN.

ENAMELLED [illegible] WARE.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 p.m. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, having been newly RE-FITTED and RE-OPENED under European Management, and having engaged a FRENCH COOK specially to prepare Hot Tiffins, Pastry (both French and English), Ices, Sweetmeats and delicacies of all descriptions, is now ready to give its patrons every kind of Refreshment in first class style.

And has also the
FINEST BILLIARD SALOON IN BOMBAY.

No. 5 Apollo Street.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. Pinto, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

MEDICINE CHESTS, in great variety and very complete.

Kemp's "MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION," written expressly for them.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY and POONA.

RHEUMATISM may be quickly relieved by wearing SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 6 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
for
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salopubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTION.

The active principal of the Herb CHIRETTA, preserved by combination with sugar.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have now made arrangements for the preparation of this remedy on a large scale. It was originally prepared by D. S. Kemp in 1836, by a process of his contrivance; and at his request was subjected to extensive trial both in Government Hospitals and private practice; the result being that it was recognised as the best preparation of Chiretta extant, and an efficient substitute for Quinine.

As a TONIC, Saccharo-Chirettine promotes the appetite and assists digestion, strengthens the stomach, obviates flatulency, and diminishes the tendency to acidity. It is particularly beneficial where there is a disposition to gout. As a general Tonic in feebleness and debility of the whole system, especially of the muscles, it is not excelled by any remedy, producing marked effects after a few doses.

As an ANTIPERIODIC in Intermittent Fever, when taken between the paroxysms, it mitigates or prevents a recurrence of the attack.

It acts as an ANTHELMINTIC by strengthening the coats of the intestines, improving the general health, and expelling the Worms, without producing any irritating effects.

Per lb. Rs. 14. Per bottle Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY and POONA.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MAZAGON.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. the Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, k.c.s.i.,
THE FIRST GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the Hall of the Academy,
ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 2nd MAY.

PROGRAMME.

Part I.

1. Pianoforte Solo. "Souvenir de Naples" ... Zelman.
2. Song, "The Wolf" ... Shield.
3. Vocal Duett, (Soprano and Tenor) Sonnambula ... Bellini.
4. Song, "Adima bella," Romance for Baritone ... Zelman.
5. Trio—"Lucrezia Borgia" ... Donizetti.
6. Elegie, for Violin ... Schmuck.
7. Cavatina—"Barbiere di Seviglia" ... Rossini.

Part II.

8. Pianoforte Solo—"Valse brillante" ... Chopin.
9. Song, "Adelaide" ... Beethoven.
10. Quartette, "Del tuo stellato soglio" ... Rossini.
11. Tenor Solo, "Thou art so near and yet so far" ... Reichardt.
12. Song, "Home, sweet Home" ... Bishop.
13. God save the Queen. Quartette.

Tickets	Rs. 4
Double Ticket, for Lady and Gentleman	Rs. 7
Ticket for three in a family	Rs. 10
Ticket for four in a family	Rs. 12

Subscribers, Honorary Members, and Pupils, free.

Tickets may be had, and Seats reserved, at Messrs. Thacker, Vining and Co., Chesson and Woodhall's, and at the Academy

Doors open at 8-30. Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

As the public are not generally acquainted with the accommodation at the Academy, Mrs. Buxton begs to inform them that the Concert Hall is 100 feet in length, and of a proportionate breadth. There is a Retiring Room and Cloak Room for Ladies.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE to SHAREHOLDERS.—The REGISTER of TRANSFERS will be CLOSED on 29th instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd April 1870.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation).—The UNDERSIGNED are prepared to receive OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the Company's PROPERTY at COLABA, adjoining the premises of the United Victoria and Colaba Company.

Information regarding the area of the Property, Title, &c., can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

JAMES G. SMITH,
For self & Co.-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 14th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be HELD, at the Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Accounts of the Company made up to the 14th instant, and considering the desirability or otherwise of making a further return from paid up capital.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 28th instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY, Limited, will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of May 1870, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 28th February 1870.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 21st APRIL to the 7th MAY 1870, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, Wrapping Cloth, Country Sealing Wax, Twine, Gunny, Dammer, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be RECEIVED by the undersigned on the 29th April 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m., daily.

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, 31st March 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND ADOPTION OF MADRAS TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, 1st May 1870, the NAGPORE TRAIN from Bombay WILL LEAVE BHOSAWUL at 3-30 a.m., arriving at Nagpore at 4-45 p.m. instead of at the present time, and the South East Mail Train will be slightly accelerated, and will reach Goolburga half an hour earlier than at present.

In consequence of the adoption of Madras Time (about twenty-seven minutes in advance of Bombay Time) at all Stations on this Railway, the Trains are entered in the Time Table, which will be in force on and after SUNDAY, 1st May 1870, as running half an hour later than at present, but it will be seen that they are really working as nearly as possible at the present time.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 25th April 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the ORDINARY MAINTENANCE of OPEN LINE on the following portions of the North Eastern Extension and Nagpore Branch:—

Distance. ms.	chs.		
73	47	Contract	No 1 from Taptee River to Khundwa.
63	53	ditto	No 2 from Khundwa to Hurda.
46	27	ditto	No 3 from Sukkur Viaduct to Chindwara.
32	98	ditto	No 4 from Chindwara station to Jubbulpore.
135	50	ditto	No 5 from Bhosawul to Budnaira.
108	25	ditto	No 6 from Budnaira to Nagpoor.

Forms of Tender and Schedules for Prices for supplementary works not included in the Ordinary Maintenance, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Bhosawul, on and after the 26th current.

The Tenders must be sealed and addressed to the Agent not later than the 1st May, and the Contracts will commence on the 1st July 1870 and expire on 30th June 1871.

The Agent will not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H P LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 5th April 1870.

BOMBAY BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MADRAS TIME.

ALTERATION of CLOCKS and ALTERATION of TRAINS.

Under orders of Government Madras Time (which is twenty seven minutes earlier than the Bombay Time hitherto observed) will be KEPT at all STATIONS, and TRAINS WILL RUN in accordance therewith on and after the 1st MAY.

An alteration of Trains will also take place from the 1st May, when the Bulsar and Baroda and Baroda and Ahmedabad Mixed Trains will be discontinued, and Mixed Trains in lieu thereof will leave Surat for Ahmedabad at 7-30 a.m. and Ahmedabad for Surat at 8-30 a.m.

The Third Class Fare of Three Pies per mile is now in force between all Stations and by all Trains.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 18th April 1870.

Mr. P. A. LOPES,
VIOLINIST, PIANO-TEACHER, TUNER, AND REPAIRER.

Pianos tuned and undertaken for repair, either at his own, or at the parties' residences, at any part of the Island.

Orders from Malabar and Bandora Hills, &c., for tuning pianos promptly executed.

Letters addressed as below will be carefully attended to—Nawab's House, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

N. B.—A semi-grand piano by J. G. Doring and Co., Hamburg, quite new is for sale in the above place. For particulars apply to Mr. LOPES.

MR. H. B. ADDIS,
CIVIL ENGINEER,

No. 18, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,

Is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS, and GRANT LICENSES, for the CONSTRUCTION and USE of Mr. W. J. ADDIS' PATENT SINGLE RAIL SYSTEM, to parties requiring Tramway accommodation in their respective quarters. Localities visited, and Estimates furnished.

21st April 1870.

Agents required up-country. Terms on application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
to
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
and
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better value than their competitors in Bombay.

DRY CHAMPAGNES.

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING, for Ball purposes	Ditto „	„ 27 0	„ 14 0

GERMAN WINES.

NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	39 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR, or MOUTON, Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule, „	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule, „	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule, „	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule, „	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule, „	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule, „	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ Scotch	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

SHERRIES.

	Rs. as
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft, Pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold colour, Nutty and Dry	22 0
Do. BLUE SEAL, extra Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. BROWN SEAL, very Pale, Dry and delicate	22 0
Do. YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry—an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
Do. WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	1 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage), choice	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	...

LIQUEURS,

The finest: cheap French or English imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, one Star	Rs. 21 per dozen.
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Martell's Brandy, one Star	21 „
Ditto two Stars	24 „
Ditto three Stars	29 „
Begg's Lochnagar Whiskey, in 2 gallon jars, at	17 per jar.
Stewart's Port Wine, a good sound Wine	18 per dozen.
Boord's Old Tom	15 „
Bass Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5-8 „
Ditto Ditto Pints	3-8 „
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4-8 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 „
Ale Ditto Ditto Quarts	4-8 „
Ditto Ditto Ditto Pints	3-0 „

All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good, for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	„ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts ... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts ... Rs. 36 Pints ... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1. Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry ... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE and SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	„	qts	„ 9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„ 10 8
Do do	„	pts	„ 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„ 12 0
Do ditto	„	pts	„ 7 0
St. Julien do	„	qts	„ 13 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			„ 16 to 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars • • •	per doz.	Rs. 29 0
Do 2 do • •	„	„ 24 0
Do 1 do •	„	„ 21 0
Martell's	„	„ 23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	qts	„ 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15 8
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled, by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„ 15 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.
JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Noapareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1832	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
2[illegible] 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and dry	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0*	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28 0	Sauterne 18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.
Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
„ 4 „	Pints
„ 12 „	Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED, via the SUEZ CANAL, the following, viz:—

A. 1. Amontillado, a very superior fine Wine	at Rs. 38	per doz.
Chateau Palmer, a good dinner Wine	at „ 22	„
Medoc, a breakfast Claret	at „ 13-8	„

The above are on our usual terms.

19th April 1870. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of CANVAS.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do.		„ 18 „
Cognac „ Do.		„ 16 „

Also

Sauterne, in 1 doz. cases, at ... „ 14 „

Ayala Albrecht's Champagne.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at	Rs. 30 „
Pints in 2 „	„ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In and 3 dozen cases at ... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
by
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by

17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

THE DOUBLE PATENT
GAZOGENE,
or
DOMESTIC SODA WATER APPARATUS,

For the immediate production of Hygienic Gaseous Mixtures

SODA WATER, SPARKLING LEMONADES, CARBONATED WATER, MINERAL WATER, &c., &c., &c.,

The IMPROVED DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE is made to hold six bottles of Soda Water, and as the cost of one charge to produce the six bottles is less than three annas, it reduces the Soda Water to the cost of about six annas per dozen bottles.

The Soda Water, Carbonated Water, &c., &c., will keep for days without deterioration.

THE IMPROVED
DOUBLE PATENT GAZOGENE

is an ingenious contrivance for placing at the disposal of private Individuals an Apparatus by which the most refreshing and healthy beverages can be produced at a very trifling cost, and in which the operator can ensure having pure water employed.

It is impossible to enumerate the thousand and one delightful drinks that can be produced by the use of the Gazogene with various flavouring mediums; even the most celebrated MINERAL WATERS can be closely imitated by using the required ingredients.

Price of the Improved GAZOGENE of the Six Soda Water Bottle Size, with two boxes of Powders, each box containing twelve charges, Twenty Rupees. Net Cash.

GAZOGENE POWDERS.

Twelve Blue-papered Powders Twelve White-papered Powders Twelve Yellow-papered Powders	All enclosed in one hermetically sealed Tin Box.

Rs. Two per Box, or Rs. 20 per dozen Boxes. Net Cash.

N.B. The Three Twelve Powders combined produce 72 bottles of Carbonated Water or of Soda Water,—computing the size of ordinary Soda Water Bottles.

To prevent misunderstanding SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that their terms are

For Cash only.

Parties wishing to have a Monthly or Quarterly supply of the Gazogene Powders, can be furnished accordingly by payment in advance.

An illustrated descriptive Pamphlet sent free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXE[illegible]

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANI[illegible]

The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND [illegible] ING DESK, having three folds or openings, [illegible] ing a most convenient slope for writing, and all[illegible] large space for documents, with the following fitti[illegible] cash book and journal, blotting book, two pate[illegible] stands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule[illegible] knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil an[illegible] holder. In best grained Russia, lined with M[illegible] fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed [illegible] leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½) [illegible]

The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BO[illegible] three folds or openings, fitted [illegible] &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Moroc[illegible] patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case ([illegible] by 11 by 7) [illegible]

The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING [illegible] PATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, [illegible] with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lin[illegible] satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. [illegible] look and fastenings, all richly gilt and engrave[illegible] best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver [illegible] two [illegible] stands, Morocco blotting cases, &c. [illegible]

The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with [illegible] slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, [illegible] Russia leather, size [illegible] inches [illegible]

The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 [illegible] in. by 7 in. high, a conveni[illegible] ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles ... 40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 6 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia ... from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE, octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE ... Cash price	29

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8¼ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs.
Neat Hand BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong Grained Leather ... each from	8
"COURIER" or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen ... each from	8
LEATHER WORK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in best Morocco Leather, lined with Silk, finished in the best style, in three sizes, beautifully fitted. Rs. 25, Rs. 34, and	88
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with Embossed border, very pretty	42
The "TATTING" Companion, baloon shape, Morocco and Silk, fitted	12
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK CASES, in bright Grained Morocco, with sunk handle, lined and fitted	86
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with Instruments, Cutlery, &c., for Ladies' use, in Russia leather	18
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, beautifully finished, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	12
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with Gilt mounts	14
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with three bottles, lock, with spring at the back of the lid	13

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

NOTICE.—We have received instructions from the shippers to clear out the remainder of a consignment of HENRI KLASEREI'S celebrated WINES and BRANDIES at a reduced rate to make room for fresh shipment to arrive via SUEZ CANAL.

We guarantee all to be pure and unadulterated and the first expression of the best Grapes.

The following are the reduced rates for cash with order:—

FINE FLAVOURED BORDEAUX WINES.

CLARET.

Excellent quality mellowed character. White Capsule per dozen ... Rs. 11 0

St. JULIEN 1865.

A fine Wine, soft and of full Bouquet. Black Capsule per dozen ... Rs. 16 0

MARGAUX 1865.

A choise expression of a fine vintage, and strongly recommended. Blue Capsule per dozen ... Rs. 20 0

SHERRIES.

GOLDEN SHERRY.

A rich and luscious Wine. White Capsule per doz... Rs. 18 0

FINE SHERRY.

A wholesome, invigorating Tonic Wine. Black Capsule per dozen ... Rs. 22 0

EAST INDIA SHERRY.

Double voyaged and of remarkably fine quality. Blue Capsule per dozen ... Rs. 26 0

BRANDIES.

KLASEREI'S FINE COGNAC	Rs. 20 0
——— RUBY BROWN BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— "IN VINO VERITAS" BRANDY	„ 20 0
——— VIEUX COGNAC	„ 30 0

Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for many years has gradually imparted to the VIEUX COGNAC a tone and character which render it in every respect a Superb Brandy. For an invalid or for any highly organized palate, demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy stands unequalled.

HENRI KLASEREI'S FLASK, BRANDY convenient for Travellers, each Flask is warranted to contain the twelfth part of an Imperial Gallon.

Case containing 24 Flasks ... Rs. 22 0

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulct to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN
SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC
GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.
From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY and Co.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	109
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,850
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	631¼
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	332½
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	195
37,000	250	125	6 do.	National Bank of India	128 ex.d
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	462½

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,050
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	570
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	575
	12,000	1,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,000
200	500	all	33do.	Do. New	500
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	7,500
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,150
150	8,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	8,900
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	925
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,575
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	875
1,500	1,900	550	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,175
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,500

*Per share for the half-year.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	615
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Sh	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	715
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	1,710
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	690
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	160
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1850
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,360
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	745
2,800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,340
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,350

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	780
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	316

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 11d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 1/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
Do.	60 days' sight	[illegible]
Madras	At sight	97¾
Do.	30 days	[illegible]
China	60 Do.	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-[illegible]	113½
Five per cent [illegible]	107½
[illegible]	96½
Five per cent. [illegible]	102¼
[illegible]	103½
15 years' [illegible]	106
10 years' do. do.	106¼
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. [illegible]	112
Do. [illegible] Do. Market Rate	111

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities [illegible]	[illegible] per cent
[illegible]	6

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-6
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolas	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, [illegible]
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold [illegible]	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—21ST APRIL, 1870.

Government Securities—4 per cents, one heavy lot sold at Rs 96-8, or 3-8 discount, and several of Rs 20,000 to 10,000, at Rs 96-10 and 96-11, or 3-8 and 3-5 discount. A purchase of 4½ per cents was made at Rs 103-14. The large transactions in 5½ per cents were at Rs 113-12.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting to-day, reduced the margins on Loans, on 4 and 4½ per cents, viz., 2 per 100 on the fours and 1 per 100 on the four and half. The shares were in good demand; at a late hour last evening, a few sold at Rs 1,356¼, and to-day a good number obtained 1,360, 1,335, 1,370, and 4 at 1,375, for cash, and a time-bargain contract for 10 shares, deliverable in one month, was effected at Rs 1,400.

National Bank shares sold at Rs 127.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co's shares were bought, by speculators, at Rs 280.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Murray, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Thompson, Lieutenant-Colonel, 45th Bengal N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Mooltan.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 26.

Joseph, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Fenwick, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Erskine, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, to Seroor.
Hext, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment, to join, to Jubbulpore.
Gaye, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, to Kirkee.
Philips, Captain, 4th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.
Bazett, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, April 20.)

Mr. J. D. Robinson, Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, leave for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough with the usual subsidiary leave from date of quitting his district.

Mr. J. O'Shaughnessy, Assistant Engineer of the first grade, two months' cumulative privilege leave from the 1st June 1870.

Mr. William Southey Whiteside, to officiate as Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, during the absence of Mr Robinson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Philip Percival Hutchins, to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Tanjore, during the employment of Mr. C. R. Pelly on other duty, or until further orders.

Surgeon John Pearson Nash, M.D., to be Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Tranquebar, vice Dr. Wither, deceased.

Captain C. J. Smith, R.E., Executive Engineer of the second grade, to act as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, during the employment of Lieutenant Colonel H. N. D. Prendergast, R.E., V.C., on other duty, or until further orders.

Captain H. L. Prendergast, R.E., assumed charge of the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways on the forenoon of the 12th April 1870. The services of Captain J. G. Lindsay, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Right Reverend the Bishop has granted the Reverend C. Smith, B. A., Chaplain of Trichinopoly, previlege leave for two months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre 4th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Robert Hoskyns Phelips (Captain in Staff Corps), to have the position of Captain, vice Fuller, deceased. Dated 18th April 1870.

Brevet.—Lieutenant Willoughby Wallace Hooper, of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Captain from the 20th April 1870, having completed 12 years' service.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon John Massy Miller, M.D., (having completed twelve years' service) to be Surgeon, with effect from the 13th April 1870.

The name of the undermentioned officer, who retired from the service under the Annuity Scheme, will be removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry:—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet-Colonel) James Henry Tapp, consequent on the death of Colonel (Major-General) George Grantham.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—26TH APRIL.

London	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Cordova (s)	Hyde	Calcutta, April 12.
	Europe (s)	Martino	Marseilles, March 31.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Sapphire	Seiders	Galle.
	J. P. Wheeler	Harris	Liverpool.
	Jorawur	Wingate	Calcutta.
	Mary Goddard	Nouburgs	Hongkong.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Bhownuggur.
	Koina (s)	Colliver	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer General Outram, to Cutch, &c.
Ship Sam Mendel, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

April 22	Statesman (s)	Williamson	Liverpool, March 6
	Childers	Elford	Liverpool, Dec 10

DEPARTURES.

April 22	Nimrod	—	—
	Stonehouse	—	—

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packets having been appointed to leave Bombay on every SUNDAY morning in future, commencing from 3rd April 1870, the following alterations in the closing hours of the Overland Mail will have effect from the same date:—

The Mails will close at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on every Saturday.

The after-packet will remain open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamp in addition to the postage.

Registered letters will be received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severa branch post offices will be 5 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th April, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers, will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday..........May 12.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND THE STRAITS, HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Orientas Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS TO BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st April 1870, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	At General Post Office. After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Shapore, Khurdee, Deolalee, Niphar, Vinchoor (Lasulgaum), Pachora, Mhyjee, Mussawud, Julgaum; and those on the Branch Line from Bhosawul to Nagpore	7-30 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and [illegible] on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
[illegible]	8 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	2-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, [illegible] Nagotna, Murr[illegible], Rued, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.		5 P.M. previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails, will be received except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

MACPHERSON—BARNES—April 22nd, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Thomas Macpherson, Esq., Contractor, to Jessie Barnes, late relict of C. Barnes, Esq.—No cards.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

SHAWCROSS—RASELL—April 21st, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Mr. Lanert, William Shawcross, Assistant to Messrs Thomson and Fox, Shahabad, to Miss Rose Rasell, daughter of William Rasell, Hampstead, London.

NOTICE.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1870.

THE great Calcutta meeting, will, we trust, produce beneficial effects, both in England and in India, by helping to concentrate public attention on the root of the prevailing evil. We say root, but we might say roots, for there are many other sources of mischief besides the great tap root—the rage for expenditure on public works, which has lasted so long. There are the development of patronage, the centralized system of finance, the centralized system of administration, partially, but very partially, the famous home charges, and the rapidly increasing tendency towards Government from home. But the monster evil is the determination to spend money upon public works, and spend it from a centre which can only exercise a feeble control over the agents to whom the business of spending is necessarily entrusted. It is against the passion for doing everything at once, and with very little regard to the legitimately available means, that public opinion—and what is of more moment in all that concerns the conduct of affairs in India, private influence—should be directed. It is to repress the ambition of Viceroys and Governors to make political capital out of Indian administration, by leaving behind a showy array of public works to which they can point, that Secretaries of State and Members of Parliament and Merchants and Bankers and the Services should exert their energies. The increased income-tax, if not the tax itself, is the direct consequence of a policy which led men to spend money they did not possess; and they were led to authorize this profligate expenditure by weakly yielding to the cant cries of the day. The philanthropists arose on one side, the men who are interested in money-spending appeared on the other, and the Government gave way before a pressure which ought to have been resisted; not because the objects sought to be accomplished were bad, but for the honest reason that the Government had not the means wherewith to defray the cost of this outburst of interested calculation and Quixotic benevolence. Sir John Lawrence is undoubtedly responsible for a large slice of our present embarrassment, but, despite his efforts towards reduction, it is manifest that Lord Mayo has made a large annual expenditure of revenue on public works part of his policy, and that he has determined, so far as in him lies, to obtain funds wherewith to pay the cost of his hobby by increasing taxation, local and imperial. The Government of India has acted for years on the spendthrift principle of increasing expenditure faster than increase of income. In twelve years the revenue of the country was augmented by more than one-half, yet within that period, especially during the last six years, the expenditure has gone forward at a much more rapid pace, and the fruits of thoughtless extravagance have been deficit and taxation.

In England, of course, a decisive exertion of the public will would have prevented, or, long ere this, have remedied so gross an evil. But there is, there can be no adequate public opinion in India. We have to trust to the foresight and high public principle of such rulers as are vouchsafed to us, both in the Supreme Government and the office at Westminster. For the Legislative Councils are a farce, and the Civil Services, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, seem to have lost any little control which they may have exercised over the Government. There is no agency left except that supplied by public meetings and the newspapers; and, no doubt, the voices of these, on the heights of Olympus, sound as faintly as the cries of children and are treated with as much indifference. Nevertheless, it is our duty to cry out when we are wronged, and we certainly intend to cry out, month after month, against principles of Government which not only inflict gross injustice upon the present subjects of Mayo I. and Temple his Dewan, but strike at the root of British rule in India. For the dominant policy in finance is discounting the resources of the future, trenching upon means which should be reserved for moments of great peril, for seasons of severe calamity; and it is doing this injury to the present and the future on the ground that it is befitting both; whereas in truth it is only gratifying a passion for popularity at home and yielding to the outcries of philanthropists, at the expense of future and present.

The Calcutta meeting is a protest against the prevailing system; but, while we go heartily with the drift of the opinions expressed, we cannot concur in some doctrines laid down in the speeches and the memorial. Nothing more need be said against the income-tax—its flagrant injustice is completely demonstrated by the fact that even in Olympus it has no defenders. The Supreme Government admits, with commendable frankness, that it must have money, and that to have money its agents must take it from those who happen to have it. The tax and the method of getting it in are, at all events, thoroughly Asiatic. We may read of its counterpart in the conduct imputed to the Mooktyar of the Khan of Kelat in Beyla. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* When honourable gentlemen can bring their minds to impose a confiscatory tax, it is useless to remonstrate. "State necessity" is a phrase which sears the tenderest conscience. When not one word can be found in favour of a tax, no course is left but to "enact" that it shall be levied, and to levy it without remorse. We go entirely with the Calcutta memorialists in their hostility to the deductions made by physical force from the incomes of a few people in India. What we regret is that they did not show a like opposition to the lavish outlay on public works. They desire, apparently, that the extravagant system should be continued, but that the means of paying for it should be provided for in a different manner. They want to have public works constructed out of the proceeds of loans, to be repaid principal and interest by annual instalments. No doubt this would be preferable to payment out of income, would be fairer to the present and not unjust to posterity. To some kinds of works it might be, as it is, applied with beneficial effect. But to give the state *carte blanche* in regard to public works, on condition that the cost was defrayed by loans would be simply to stimulate an extravagance probably greater than that which now oppresses the empire. If the dread of running into debt and being compelled to create profound discontent by the imposition of unjust taxes does not restrain the administration, what restraint can we hope to exercise by setting them entirely free providing they will only borrow? The load of debt to be extinguished by sinking funds would grow with astounding rapidity, and the total of the sinking funds would soon "necessitate" fresh taxation. Moreover, let it be well remarked, that Lord Mayo looks forward to the retention of the present revenue of £52,000,000 for imperial purposes, and the raising, in *addition*, of a large local revenue by local taxation for local works. "Taxes! Taxes! and yet again Taxes!" is the motto of the Viceroy. "There is a great deal to be done, and to do it we must have increased taxation," is his cry. Such being his temper, how can he be trusted with the power to construct what public works he pleases, providing he pays for them out of loans? A habit of borrowing is one of the worst vices into which a state can fall; for

"Borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry;"

and the facile nature of the Viceroy would soon render him a prey to that vice. It may be, nay it is, unjust to levy off the present the cost of the stupendous enterprises in which the Government of India has indulged, but the evil lies in the yielding to that sort of gratification; and it is the habit we should condemn emphatically, and eradicate if we can. The state has no more right than a private gentleman to engage in undertakings which it cannot afford. The private gentleman, indeed, finds his level in the Bankruptcy Court; but there is no Bankruptcy Court for nations except—revolution.

Although we agree with the memorialists that recurring deficits have filled the public mind with distrust, yet we cannot see any efficacy in the remedy demanded—a Royal Commission. In England that contrivance is used as a means of staving off the discussion or handling of awkward questions, and there is no reason to suppose that any other result would follow from the issue of a Royal Commission to investigate the causes of Indian deficits. Suppose a Commission came out next autumn. A year would barely suffice for the work of inquiry as it would be carried on, and another year would be exhausted in digesting the evidence and fighting over the Report. The India Office would take at least a third year to consider the report, and a fourth or perhaps a fifth to sketch out a resolution. In the meantime the office of Viceroy would have been discredited in the eyes of the chiefs and people of India—more discredited than it is now—and Lord Mayo would have had at his disposal time enough to initiate the expenditure of many more millions, to levy a large amount of "increased taxation," and to provide for his successor a fine load of encumbrances. And what need is there to call for a commission? The facts are patent. It is the habit of the Indian Government to spend more than it receives, and to spend the bulk of it on public works. What is wanted is *power* to arrest the bad policy now in fashion, and ability to substitute a policy less disastrous and less unjust.

THE Madrasees pay a municipal tax, resembling the Bombay certificate tax, and there seems to be some likelihood that it will be repealed, as has been done here, in consequence of the terrible increase of the imperial income tax.

THE "Englishman" of Saturday mentions that our Finance Minister has at length gone off to enjoy his holiday with his scarcely less culpable colleagues at Simla. Sir Richard left Calcutta on Friday morning. When he again descends into the plains, our contemporary trusts it may be in the capacity of a Lieutenant-Governor.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Red Sea.*)

FRANCE.

PARIS, 25TH APRIL.

The French Legitimist Party have issued a manifesto counselling their adherents to give a negative vote, or to abstain from the plebiscitum. A Ministerial circular has been issued to the functionaries supporting the Emperor's Proclamation, and asking them, in the interest of liberty and public peace, to unite their efforts to secure the success of the plebiscitum.

MASSACRE OF ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN GREECE.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL.

Advices from Athens state that the brigands have been attacked and surrounded by the troops, and have killed all the English prisoners.

ITALY.

The Ecumenical Council at Rome have unanimously voted for the constitution *de fide.*

APPREHENDED FENIAN OUTBREAK IN LONDON.

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, EVENING.

A FRESH Fenian attempt is apprehended in London. The police authorities are at present searching for arms in railway parcels from Birmingham and Sheffield. Several Fenian rendezvous have been discovered.

The massacre of the English captives in Greece by brigands has produced a strong public feeling.

The *Times* and *Daily News* acquit the Greek Government of any responsibility since the continuance of negociations with brigands would legalise brigandage.

The *Standard* demands that the European Powers should seriously consider the Greek question.

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 25TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to day was quiet but steady. Fair Dhollera 9½d.

The sum of £68,000 was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

The Tamar has arrived at Plymouth.

The Behar with the outward Indian Mails left Suez for Bombay on the 24th instant at 10 A.M. (8 hours before contract time).

The Ceylon from Southampton takes out £30,000 in gold for Bombay.

THE KATTYWAR ADDRESS TO PRINCE ALFRED.

To HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Kent, of Ulster K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—We, the undersigned Chiefs and residents of Kattywar, crave permission to congratulate your Royal Highness on your visit to this country. In welcoming your Royal Highness to Western India, we humbly beg to offer that respect which is due to your person, and to tender the expression of that attachment, devotion, and loyalty which we all entertain towards Her Gracious Majesty the Queen of England and Empress of India.

We are fully conscious of the incalculable benefits derived from the general tranquillity and peace prevailing in this province since it has been under the protection and control of British power. These benefits are at present visible in the development of its productive resources, in the increase of commerce, in the spread of education, and other civilizing influences necessary to the mental and moral amelioration of the inhabitants of this provinces, and in the cultivation of the arts of peace. For these and other similar benefits we are indebted to the benign influence of the paramount power of Britain. Our spontaneous testimony to all the aforesaid advantages will, we hope, be gratifying to your Royal Highness.

We consider ourselves happy in having an opportunity like the present to express to a son of Her Most Gracious Majesty our gratitude for the immense advantages resulting from British protection, and we trust the Queen of England will learn with pleasure from your Royal Highness the respect, attachment, and loyalty which the princes and people of India feel for her wise and equitable rule in this great country. Since the Government of this Indian Empire was directly assumed by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, we are aware of many benefits conferred upon the people of India; and this visit of a Prince of the blood royal of England is a proof of the condescension and love with which our Sovereign the Empress of Hindustan regards the princes, chiefs, and peoples of this land. We earnestly hope that this visit, although the first from a Prince of the Royal Family, may be the precursor of many more, and we fully trust that it will strengthen the bonds of affection and allegiance which bind us to the Crown of England.—We remain, with the highest respect, your Royal Highness's most dutiful and most obedient Servants.

(Signatures of the Chiefs and Residents of Kattywar.)

THE REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my warm thanks for the address I have received from you, and in the Queen's name I gratefully acknowledge the fervent sentiments of loyalty which it contains.

It will be very gratifying to Her Majesty to receive this expression—not only of your warm allegiance, but also of your appreciation of the blessings and advantages that you enjoy under her rule, and I can assure you that the chief pleasure I have experienced during my most enjoyable visit to India has been derived from the unanimous eagerness with which all Her Majesty's subjects in this country have seized the occasion of my presence among them to give me so many undoubted proofs of their contented allegiance to the Crown of England.

ALFRED.

Bombay, 19th March 1870.

To the Chiefs and Residents of Kattywar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th April, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O. ......Rs.	87,192	3	4	increase
,, at Branches	7,93,881	0	9	decrease
Other Deposits	23,74,969	12	1	increase
Bank Post Bills	3,05,310	0	10	increase
Sundries	4,56,715	8	7	decrease

ASSETS.

Loans on Govt. Secs. ......Rs.	84,480	10	7	increase
Accts. of Credit on do	3,36,247	4	4	increase
Mercantile Bill Discounted	2,40,240	10	2	decrease
Balances with other Banks	3,07,378	3	4	decrease
Cash at Head Office	22,19,982	9	10	increase
Do at Branches	605,524	0	5	decrease

BOMBAY.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water at the tower of Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 50 feet 6 inches; on the corresponding date last year it was 48 feet 5 inches.

A PARSEE PRIEST SENT TO JAIL.—The Chief Magistrate yesterday sentenced Shapoorjee Cursetjee, a Parsee priest, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a hand-saw.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday fined a Parsee named Canjee Fakir in the sum of twenty-five rupees, for illicitly selling a less quantity than a quart bottle, contrary to the conditions of his license.

LOAFERS.—Yesterday Joseph Shea and two other European loafers were charged before Mr. Connon with being drunk and disorderly at Breach Candy Road on Monday, and were fined in the sum of twenty rupees each, with the alternative of fourteen days' imprisonment.

TWO POLICEMEN CONVICTED OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday before Mr. Connon, Suckaram Ballajee, a police peon, and Tannoo Bajee, havildar, were charged with stealing a leather purse containing seven rupees belonging to J. E. Beynam, boiler-maker P. & O. Company. On Monday a police ramoosee saw the complainant lying insensible near the Elphinstone Circle. The prisoners were near him, and he observed the sepoy taking something out of the pocket of the complainant. The havildar remonstrated with the ramoosee for looking at what they were doing. The prisoners admitted the offence, and were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE performance of a Goojarati tragedy, entitled Prince Siavuksh, by the Alfred Dramatic Club, came off on Saturday last at the Grant Road Theatre, and was well received by a numerous audience. The subject possesses deep interest for Parsee hearers, being adapted from the Shah-nameh, and relating to an individual whose name is always associated with everything that is good and manly. The tragedy appears to have been written with an eye to dramatic effect, and progresses step by step to the final catastrophe, viz., the murder of Siavuksh by the order of Afrasiab, the King of Turan, and the deadly enemy of his innocent victim's birth-place, Iran. The early life of Siavuksh, the persecutions he had to suffer even at the hands of those most near to him, his quitting Iran to go to war with the Turanian king, his concluding a peace with his enemy, his going over to Turan, his marriage with the daughter of Afrasiab, and his untimely end brought about by the machinations of his wife's uncle, are all well introduced and arranged. The actors seemed to be well up in their parts, and considering that several of them made their first acquaintance with the stage that night, their acting did them credit. The dresses were costly, and the scenic arrangements excellent. There was no hitch in the performance, and scene after scene followed with pleasing rapidity. We trust the Alfred Dramatic Club will persevere in their efforts and gain the success which they deserve.

WE hear that the Revd. J. H. T. Blunt, the officiating Chaplain of St. Paul's, will shortly proceed to Kurrachee.—*Poona Observer*, April 26.

DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL.—At an European District Court Martial assembled at Poona, on the 21st April, No. 1350, Private Thomas Jones, of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, was arraigned for having been drunk when on duty. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to be fined one pound, and further to be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days. The Hon. Colonel Massey confirmed the sentence, but remitted thirty-five days of the imprisonment awarded.—*Ibid.*

DETACHMENT COURT MARTIAL.—Corporal W. Payne, No. 1097, of the 1st battalion 7th Regiment, was arraigned before an European Detachment Court-martial on the 14th instant, under the presidency of Major Bruce, for having been drunk in barracks. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the above charge, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, but was recommended to mercy. The Hon. Colonel Massey, Commanding at Poona, confirmed the sentence. Also Corporal James Campbell, No. 1072, of the above regiment, was tried for being drunk in barracks, and he was found guilty, and likewise sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks. The sentence has been confirmed.—*Ibid.*

WASHING DECKS.—Who has not been worried on board ship by the frequent washing of the decks? It appears that this constant deck-washing has proved injurious to the health of the troops, especially on the voyage home from India, and an order has been issued by the Horse Guards, that the captains of H. M.'s troopships are to be careful that the berth decks are not washed down more frequently than may be absolutely necessary to ensure cleanliness and health. When the weather is so bad that the men cannot go on deck during the washing operations, the deck is to be sanded with hot sand and well brushed, but no water is to be used.—*Englishman*, April 23.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS AT SEA.—The Tweed, which left this port on the 2nd instant with invalid troops for England, fell in on the 7th instant in lat. 9 N., long. 69 E. with the ship Mariana, of Chittagong, with signals of distress flying. Captain Stuart caused the vessel to be boarded, when it was found that 21 of the crew were dead, many of the others sick, and the vessel short of provisions and water. The ship was supplied with stores, water, and medicines by Captain Stuart, he having been detained twelve hours in so doing, after which the ships parted company. Captain Stuart reports that up to the 7th instant two invalids had died, and that the others were recovering rapidly. From the progress which the Tweed has made already we augur a rapid passage to England.—*Times of India.*

PASSENGERS FROM EUROPE.

THE FRENCH s.s. EUROPE, 897 tons, Captain Martino, arrived yesterday from Marseilles via the Suez Canal. She left Suez on 12th, and Aden on 19th April. She brings the following passengers:—Mr. Mordaunt, Mrs. Sergeant and child Mr. Abbott, Mr. Robert Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Irvine, Mr. Leeds, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob and four children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Kunkler, Preiswerck and Co.

HONOUR TO A PARSEE.

WE are glad to learn that Mr. Maneckjee Rustomjee, of Calcutta, has been appointed Consul at that place by His Majesty the Shah of Persia. The Queen has been pleased to approve of this nomination, and this approval was duly published in the *London Gazette* of the 29th March last. His brother, Mr. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee, now agent in Bombay for the Port Canning Company, was formerly Consul at this place for the Imaum of Muscat. The family have been noted for a long time for their devotion and loyalty to the British Government, and it is a pleasure to see their services thus publicly recognized.

THE LATE MURDER OF A MOGUL.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, Abdool Hakim, late a calasee of an Arab vessel, was brought up on remand, and charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with murder, in having on or about Sunday the 17th inst. caused the death of one Ruza bin Mahomed, a Mogul, near the Baboola Tank. About eight witnesses were examined, and the Magistrate then adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-day. Mr. Hearn, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION MEDALS.

THE medals awarded to exhibitors at the Broach Exhibition have just come out from London, and will, we feel sure, be admired by all who have an opportunity of seeing them. While on a visit to England last year, Mr. Greaves arranged with the eminent firm of Messrs. G. S. and A. B. Wyon, of London, for the execution of the medals, and that in itself may be taken as an assurance that the medals have been beautifully finished. Altogether fifty-one medals have been struck for presentation to exhibitors. Of these the finest is a special gold medal, attached to a gold chain, for His Highness the Gaekwar, who sent a large and interesting collection of articles to the Exhibition: then there are eleven other gold medals, and twenty-seven first-class and eleven second-class silver medals. The design of all the medals is the same. It was furnished by Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Art, and reflects great credit on that gentleman. The obverse side is filled by an exceedingly chaste Oriental female figure spinning at the distaff, a cotton flower in the left hand, and reclining on her left elbow on three bundles of piece-goods. The reverse contains the name of the exhibitor to whom the medal is to be presented, surrounded by a wreath of Indian flowers. The first class silver medals are of frosted silver, bringing out the figure to perfection, and mounted in gold, both sides being covered with glass. The design, as will be seen from what we have said, is plain but beautifully chaste.

We may here mention that Mr. Greaves, who himself undertook the liquidation of the Exhibition—no easy task—has succeeded in bringing it to completion. The Exhibition cleared all expenses, so that in connection with it nothing remains due to anybody, except gratitude to Mr. Greaves and the members of committee for their exertions in connection with the Exhibition, which no doubt will bear good fruit amongst the cultivating classes in Guzerat.

GOOD FRIDAY AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You publish an account of the proceedings at Bandora on Good Friday, which your contemporary the *Times of India* republishes. May I ask for room for a few remarks, and that your contemporary will copy this letter also?

Firstly, as to the facts. From what I know of Bandora, and of the practices of the Goanese and native Catholics there, I accept your reporter's account of the ceremonies as correct, with one exception: the "performances" (to use your correspondent's term) were not presented by "priests from Europe," but by native priests.

Now, what was done? On Good Friday, the day on which the Catholic Church throughout the world specially commemorates the passion and death of our blessed Redeemer, the faithful at Bandora—poor natives, probably not one able to read—meet together, and to that sense which they are best able to exercise, to their sight, is presented the terribly holy scene which it pleased God to cause to take place on Mount Calvary eighteen centuries ago. With the aid of dramatic properties, the humiliations, sufferings, patience, love, tenderness of Jesus, were brought vividly within the range of the most stolid mind, and the fact that He voluntarily suffered and died for us, poor as well as rich, black as well as white, forced on their attention. Your correspondent even says "it was a solemn and impressive sight," but with true Protestant spirit he adds, "it seemed an *audacious and almost blasphemous* treatment of one of the most sacred scenes described in Holy Writ." What does the man mean? Were the people scoffing at or slighting what your correspondent queerly calls *one of* the most holy scenes in Holy Writ? If so, the ceremony was fearfully audacious, and blasphemous beyond words; but what if they were worshipping, praying, thanking the triune God for the mystery of the Holy Incarnation, Life, Passion, and Death of Jesus, our God-Man? Surely, in this case, there is no room to allege blasphemy or audacity, and *this* is what the people *were* doing, and your correspondent must know it.

Next Good Friday he will do more service to the public if he will comment on Good Friday among Protestants everywhere, and in London in particular. Weigh in scales these two things: in one scale put the enjoyments of London on Good Friday—Primrose Hill, Richmond, Greenwich, festivity of all kinds; in the other scale put that tear which a poor black Koli Christian shed at Bandora, as the image of our Lord was being nailed to the cross:—Which is of the greater real value?

How often do I wish that we educated Christians had a little of the simple faith of the poor native Catholic! We read and argue, and perhaps fancy ourselves theologians; *he* takes the word of God from God's Church and believes it. We, who have so much more knowledge, have at the same time, I fear, less faith.—Yours, &c.,

A CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Guzerat, 23rd April.

["A Catholic Layman" writes "from what he knows of Bandora and of the practices of the Goanese and native Christians there," not from what he saw there on last Good Friday; the writer of the article correctly described what he saw, and assures "A Catholic Layman" that there were European priests conducting the dramatic representation at the second chapel visited. As to the audacity or propriety of representing such a scene in such a manner, that is a simple matter of opinion. While the active part of the ceremony, the taking down of the body, was being performed every one present was naturally interested and paid great attention; but whether attention signified devotion in all cases, or in many cases mere curiosity, it is not for us to say.]

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH APRIL.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Thomas Brown and thirteen other seamen of the ship Tythonus, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The Magistrate advised them to go to their work, and on their expressing their willingness to do so, they were ordered to be sent on board accordingly.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BRITISH s.s. CORDOVA, 1,064 tons, Captain A. Hyde, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin and Mr. Sheppard. She is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE s.s. HIMALAYA, Captain Atkinson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Mangalore—Mr. C. D. Pringle, Mr. J. M. Pringle, Captain and Mrs. Stevenson and two children, Colonel and Mrs. Dobbie, Mr. Baboo Pertabchunder and two natives. For Cannanore—Captain Murray and Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee. For Calicut or Beypore—Miss Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerdes, and Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch. For Colombo—Mr. C. C. Colley, Mr. P. Guereire. And twenty-two deck passengers.

HIGH COURT SUITS.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY was the only Judge sitting in the High Court yesterday. Amongst other suits, the following were disposed of:—

OWEN AND OKELL VS. ALEXANDER CHARLES BRICE.

The Advocate General appeared for the plaintiffs the defendant did not appear.

The Advocate General said the suit was brought to recover a sum of Rs. 10,000, and interest, due to the plaintiffs as endorsees of a promissory note executed by defendant on 10th July 1869 to Messrs. Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed and Co. (or order), coal merchants, for value received by defendant, and endorsed by Messrs. Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed & Co. to the plaintiffs.

Service of the summons upon A. C. Brice, junior, who carries on the business of A. C. Brice & Co. in his father's absence, having been proved,

Mr. David Evans Owen was called. He said he was a partner in the firm of Owen and Okell. Knew defendant, who was at present absent in England, but was carrying on business in Bombay by his son A. C. Brice, junior. Knew the handwriting of defendant, and the promissory note now shown to him was in his handwriting. That note was endorsed to his (witness') firm by Messrs. Hajee Soomar Khan Mahomed & Co. for value. His firm had frequently demanded payment of the note, the first demand being made at defendant's place of business on 6th October.

His Lordship granted decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,000, with interest at 9 per cent. from 6th October 1869 till judgment, costs, and interest on judgment debt at 6 per cent. till payment.

The Advocate General asked for speedy execution. Messrs. Owen and Okell had obtained an attachment before judgment on a debt of Rs. 10,000, due by the Deccan Cotton Cleaning Company to Messrs. Brice and Co., and obtained a prohibitory order on 1st April, inst., the plaint having been filed on 31st March.

In reply to the Judge, Mr. Owen said he believed defendant to be in embarrassed circumstances, and speedy execution was granted.

Messrs. Pelly and Co., represented by Mr. Taylor, sued Luckmidas Hurridas to recover Rs. 1,364-11-2, amount of a redraft payable on 24th September 1869 in respect of a consignment of sixty bales of wool to Liverpool. Decree was given for the amount claimed, with Rs. 6 notarial charges, interest at 9 per cent. from 11th February till judgment, and from judgment till payment at the rate of 6 per cent., costs, and speedy execution.—Jumnadas Shunkerlal sued Tooligram Duttoojee and two others to recover Rs. 1,505-5-3, balance due under a Mahratta bond signed by the three defendants. The bond was for Rs. 2,000, and dated 30th March 1867. Of this sum, Rs. 1,000 had been paid on 15th June 1868. Decree was granted for Rs. 1,000, with interest at 12 per cent. on Rs. 2,000 up to 15th June 1868, and on Rs. 1,000 from that date.—Mr. Cooper appeared for Runchorlas Toolsidas and obtained a decree against Chuttoorboz Cullianjee for Rs. 9,310 and interest.—Mr. Cooper also represented Premjee Canjee and others who sued Lalljee Jairam for an admitted balance up to 4th November 1869 and three other small items. The debt was proved, and decree given in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 10,279, with interest at 9 per cent. from 14th March 1870 till judgment, 6 per cent. on the judgment till payment, costs, and speedy execution.—Mr. Taylor, representing Munmohundas Gordhundas, obtained decree against Bappoojee Kooverjee and another for Rs. 4,982, in respect of an adjusted account signed by defendants, and interest.—The Commercial Bank Corporation sued Aspandiarjee Dosabhoy Durbaree for the call of £10 on twenty-one shares in the Corporation held by the defendant. Decree was granted for the amount claimed, Rs. 2,100. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the Corporation; the defendant was not present.

A MURDER AT BROACH.

A SHORT time ago Ahmed Wullee and seventeen others, Borahs, were tried before Mr. C. G. Kemball, Session Judge of Surat, for having caused the death of one Hassen Bhaijee, on or about the 18th November 1869, at Kulmar village, Broach talooka, in the Broach district. The facts of the case are these:—One morning a Borah named Adam Amonjee was going to his fields to watch his crops as usual, when he saw four of the accused and two others breaking off the ears of his jowaree. As soon as they saw him they began to run away, but he called to them that it was no use their running away, as he had recognized them; however, they went on. He then returned to the village, and went to the patel's to report the matter. The latter, however, had gone to the village of Dyadra, so he went home; and as he was standing there with the deceased, the eighteen accused came up, three having in their hands *dangs*, two about six feet long, and the third between four and five feet—heavy formidable weapons, which were freely resorted to by the Borah cultivators of the Broach district whenever they have any differences to settle; and the fourth accused carrying a stick used with several others as uprights to form the side of a cart resembling what is known in England a hedge-stake. These eighteen proceeded after a little preliminary abuse to assault Adam Amonjee, upon which the deceased stepped in between and said, "You shall not beat him." Then at once the first accused struck the unfortunate deceased a blow over the head with a dang, which felled him to the ground;—and immediately the other three clubmen struck him over the head while down, the rest of the accused then surrounding the deceased, kicking him and striking him with their fists. At this stage some one of the accused having become alarmed, remarked that the man would die, upon which they all ran away. As soon as the accused had left, the deceased was carried home, scarcely able to speak, and that evening shortly after nightfall he died, having first, however, in the afternoon made a statement before the police patel, who had returned to the village on hearing of the occurrence. The body was subsequently sent to the Civil Surgeon at Broach. The Court, concurring with the assessors, found eleven of the prisoners not guilty and discharged them, and found Ahmed Wullee, Ismal Esup, Bugus Meetha, Esse Wullee, Moose Esup, Hassen Esup and Bugus Esup, guilty of the offence, and sentenced the first four to death, and the remainder to transportation for the term of their natural lives.

On the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Judges of the High Court (the Hon. Justice Warden and the Hon. Justice Gibbs).

The High Court in disposing of the case said—The Court consider that it is clearly proved that all seven prisoners went with a common object, viz., to assault the prosecutor, but being prevented by the deceased in carrying out their intention, they assaulted him instead, and he died from the effects of the injuries received. The District Session Judge has, therefore, very properly convicted all of them of being members of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly. We must therefore uphold the conviction, and the point for our consideration is the nature of the sentence. There is no doubt that the first four prisoners were armed with bethal weapons and took an active part in the assault, but as all the witnesses for the prosecution appear to be more or less partisans of the prosecutor, their evidence must be received with the greatest caution, more especially as it does not agree with that of the dying man. We therefore do not feel satisfied that there may not be some little exaggeration in their statements as to the part which the four first prisoners took in the affray. If we could see our way to fixing the death of the deceased on any one of them, we should not hesitate to make an example of him, knowing as we do, how much a severe example is needed in the Broach district from the lawless character of the Borahs in that part of the country, but as this is not possible, we feel reluctant to confirm the sentence of death on all four, and consider that the ends of justice would be satisfied by our commuting the sentences to one of transportation for life. With regard to the other three, who were not armed in any way, and who evidently took a less active part in the affray than the other four, we think that there should be some distinction made as to the punishment to be inflicted on them; as the Penal Code does not admit of our passing any sentence short of transportation for life, we are compelled to uphold the sentences passed on them by the District Session Judge, but have determined to recommend Government to commute the sentences of transportation for life to one of ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

The record and proceedings in the case were forwarded to Government, with a recommendation that the sentence of life transportation passed against three of the prisoners might be commuted to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In compliance with the recommendation of the High Court, the Government commuted the sentences passed on three prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for a term of ten years, in case of each person to commence from the date when sentence was passed by the Session Judge of Surat.

TRAINS AT BHOSAWUL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Can you, or any of your readers, tell me why it is that the down trains from Bombay to Nagpore leaves Bhosawul at 2-5 A.M., just *twenty minutes before* the arrival of the train from Jubbulpore, which reaches Bhosawul at 2-25 A.M., thus causing a delay to mails and passengers of *twenty-three and a half hours*—for they must wait till next morning? The up journey is not quite so bad; passengers from Nagpore have to wait for four and three-quarter hours after their arrival from Nagpore, at Bhosawul, before the arrival of the trains from Jubbulpore to take them on to Bombay.

Is this the work of the Company's Traffic Manager, or the Government Consulting Engineer?

The inconvenience and delay to which all travellers are subjected between Nagpore, Wurda and the Berars, and Nimar, Hurda, Hoshungabad, Nursingpore and Jubbulpore, should be considered by the Agent of the Company, who is an Engineer and a good man of business.

ONE WHO SPENT LATELY 23½ HOURS AT BHOSAWUL STATION WAITING FOR A TRAIN TO NAGPORE.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

29TH SEPTEMBER 1869.

(Before the Hon. Justice GIBBS and the Hon. Justice LLOYD.)

KRISHNA BIN SUCKOO VS. PUNJAPPA GOORPADAPPA AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. SHANTARAM NARAYEN for appellant; and Mr. Bhairoonath Mungesh for respondents.

The facts of the case will appear from the following decision:—

Mr. Justice Gibbs said—This is an action by the purchaser at a Court's auction to recover possession of a house which he there purchased, or to receive back the purchase-money, he having been dispossessed of the property in a suit brought by one Baba, who established his title thereto. The Moonsiff awarded the purchase-money with interest, but the Senior Assistant Judge, on the authority of the case of Dhondoo *vs.* Ramjee, in 4, Bombay High Court, page 114, held that he could not recover, and rejected the claim. The defendants in the present suit were the plaintiffs and judgment-creditors in the suit under which the sale took place. In the present case it is sought to re-open the question disposed of in the case of Dhondoo *vs.* Ramjee above quoted, and the case of Greesh Chunder Pottar and others, *vs.* Lookhooda Moyee Dabee, I. W. R., page 55, in which the Calcutta High Court, under circumstances similar to those of the present case, decreed the return of the purchase-money, as also some observations which fell from the learned Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent, reported in 5 Bombay High Court Report, Original Civil Jurisdiction, pages 93 and 96, are brought forward in support of the special appellant's case. Now with reference to the Calcutta case quoted, I would simply observe that the opinion there recorded, which was followed in another case in VI. W. R., page 147, does not appear to meet with the concurrence of some of the other Judges, as in a decision reported in II. Bengal High Court Reports, A. C. J., page 83, it is mentioned by Jackson, J., that if it were necessary to decide the question it would have to be referred to a full Bench; the decision in I W. Reporter not meeting with the approval of himself and his colleague. The observations of the learned Chief Justice above alluded to are as follows:—"It is not now necessary to determine what is the proper course to be pursued by the purchaser in order to recover back the purchase-money. It may be that, under section 258, C. P. C. in a properly constituted suit, the Court ought to direct the money to be restored. I give no opinion upon that." Sargent J.'s observations at page 96 are these:—"A question must arise between the execution creditor and the purchaser, there must be an equity on the part of the latter to recover back his purchase-money, as the consideration for it has failed; this depends on the general principles of equity, and it also appears that it is so under section 258 of the C. P. C. That section, in my opinion, being general in its terms, applies to all cases in which a sale is set aside, and not merely when it is set aside by reason of some irregularity in the proceedings, and so it would seem to have been decided by the High Court at Calcutta." When the case of Dhondoo *vs.* Ramjee was argued before the then Mr. Justice Tucker and myself, no mention was made of any decision of the Calcutta High Court. I now find, in addition to the case above alluded to, a similar case reported in 6 W. R., page 147. In my judgment I depended a good deal on the English rulings that no warranty was given at a Sheriff's sale, and I am still inclined to that opinion. But I prefer now to deal with the question entirely on the provisions of the C. P. C., and with every deference to the decisions of the Calcutta High Court and to the opinion expressed by my learned brother Sargent, I consider that the provisions of section 258 should not be interpreted in the very broad manner which has been suggested. A full Bench of this High Court in the case of Reg. *vs.* Krishna Parashram applied the decision in Marrage *vs.* E. County's Railway (9 House of Lords' cases, page 32), viz., that the heads of the various sets of sections may be referred to, in order to arrive at a proper interpretation of a section in the Cri. P. C. I therefore, on the same principle, consider that the heading "of sales and execution of decrees" shows that the sections 248 to 272 are to be taken as the portion of the Code relating especially to that subject, and that the law relating to sales is contained therein. Now I will review these sections. 248 and 249 apply to all sales. They state by whom the sales are to be conducted and what notification is to be issued to the public as also the time of sale. Sections 250 to 252 apply to sales of moveable property only. Section 250 permits process for attachment and sale of such property to be issued simultaneously. 251 provides for the mode of payment for such, and section 252 provides that no irregularity shall vitiate the sale of such property, but leaves any person so injured to recover damages by a separate suit. Sections 253 to 260 refer to sales of immoveable property, and to these it is now necessary to pay very careful attention. After stating the amount of deposit, and providing for the payment of the balance and the consequences of default, the 256th section provides for the confirmation of the sale by the Court. It contains the following proviso: "At any time within 30 days from the date of the sale application may be made to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of any material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale; but no sale shall be set aside on the ground of such irregularity, unless the applicant shall prove to the satisfaction of the Court that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity. The 257th section provides an appeal against an order disallowing an objection." Then follows the 258th section which runs thus:—"Whenever a sale of immoveable property is set saide, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money with or without interest in such manner as it may appear proper to the Court to direct in each instance." The 259th section provides for a certificate being granted to the purchaser on the sale being made absolute. Now it appears to me that the natural application of the 258th section is to the two preceding sections, and that after the words "whenever a sale of immoveable property is set aside," we must understand the words "in the manner abovementioned," *i.e.*, on the ground of any material irregularity in conducting or publishing the sale, I cannot see that any wider scope should be given them. But it is argued that the effect of a suit brought under section 246, if the plaintiff be successful, is to set aside the Court's sale; and therefore, in such a case, the section 258 is applicable, and the purchaser who has been deprived of the property which was put into his possession under the sale, should have the purchase-money returned with or without interest. Now these are nearly the facts of the present case. Krishnapa was the purchaser at a Court's auction of the right, title, and interest of one Hunmanta in a house attached and sold as that person's property. The sale was made absolute, the certificate granted and Krishnapa was put in possession. One Baba instituted a suit against Krishna Hunmanta and the judgment-creditor, at whose suit the sale took place, and established his claim to the house from which Krishnapa was than ejected. Now can it be said that the decree against Krishnapa set aside the sale at which he purchased? Considering the various provisions of the Civil Procedure Code and its distributions into parts and subjects, and its great fullness of directions, I cannot arrive at the conclusion that Baba's decree can be considered in the light of an order setting aside the sale. What did Krishnapa purchase at the sale? The right, title, and interest of Hunmanta in the house and nothing more. There was no warranty that Hunmanta had any right, title, and interest in it, and therefore he bought at his own risk, and if in a subsequent suit it was decided that Hunmanta's right, title, and interest were *nill*, and that the entire property belonged to Baba, I cannot consider that that decree in any way affected the sale to Krishnapa of such right, title, and interest, which still holds good, although what he bought now proves to be worthless. Had the Legislature intended the effect of section 258 to have the meaning which the Calcutta High Court have given, and my brother Sargent would give to it, I feel sure that the clear intimation of such intention would have found in words in the Code. But such not being the case I, for the reasons above recorded, adhere to the decision at which I arrived in Dhondoo *vs.* Ramjee, and I would therefore confirm the Lower Appellate Court's decree with costs.

Mr. Justice Lloyd said—The sale not having been set aside under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, I fully concur with my brother Gibbs that section 258 does not apply in this case, and as no authority has been pointed out which would, under the circumstances, justify our directing a refund of the purchase money from the parties at whose instance the property was sold, the decree of the Senior Assistant Judge must be upheld.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ADDRESS BY A MEMBER OF THE BRAHMO SOMAJ.

On Saturday afternoon an address was delivered in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute by Baboo Pratab Chunder Moozoomdar, a member of the Brahmo Somaj, who is at present on his way to Mangalore with several other missionaries from Calcutta. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Bhasker Damodhur, Fourth Judge of the Small Cause Court, was called to the chair.

After a few introductory remarks by the Chairman,

The Baboo rose and said—Gentlemen, I have been requested by a number of my friends to address you on some subject of general importance. I complied with that request with the greatest pleasure, and took for my subject one which I know will interest you all in the present state of our country; my subject I purpose to be—The Age of Enlightenment. The present age may aptly be called the age of enlightenment. The mighty spread of progress pervades the world in every direction. In every department we behold there is a strong upheaving in the tumult of mind; in every country and in every community we mark the same spirit of restlessness and of craving for something higher and [illegible]—in the department of politics or in the department of social science, in morality, in philosophy, and in literature, the same spirit of progress is beheld. England and France, Germany and Italy, America and Europe—all countries which may be called civilized countries—are pervaded at the present time by this spirit of enlightenment, by this craving for progress. We in India form no exception to these universal signs of the times; we in India have also begun to feel that we require a better state of society, a higher standard of morality, a nobler state of political existence, a higher system of religion. The Government under which we live, the circumstances by which we are surrounded, the education which we have received, all foster these noble desires and aspirations. (Hear, hear.) We have earnestly and sincerely begun to feel the necessity of a higher light; we have begun to talk of enlightenment; we have begun to talk of the progress and regeneration of the land. Now, it is not mere talk that we have amongst us—though I am sorry to say much of what we have is talk;—it is not mere talk that we have amongst us, but we have also the commencement, at least, of some action. India is not what it was half a century ago. Be it Bengal or be it Bombay, be it the Punjaub or be it Madras, I feel the commencement of some upheaving in the national mind—the commencement of this craving for some pure and noble state of national life;—and in every quarter of the country we mark a struggle between an old state of things and this new state of things. The past and the present stand up before each other doing battle; though the victory is yet undecided, the orthodox and the heterodox, the old generation and the new generation, stand before each other in battle array, and cannot agree to their respective principles. But, though there is this general upheaving in the national mind—though the past and the present are still unreconciled—though the old generation and the new generation fight with each other in the matter of customs and of belief, of religion and of social existence,—yet there is nothing like a definite footing which our society has taken. Who knows but that we—we who enlist ourselves under the standard of the present spirit of progress in the world—who knows but that we would do right to retrace our steps and give way amid the current of opposition and antagonism which our old and orthodox fellow-countrymen present to us everywhere?—who knows but that we may not have strength to stand to our principles amid the opposition which we must meet not only from the old and orthodox classes, but also from persons of our own age and even from our friends and relatives? That this is not impossible—that such retrogression is not impossible—that we may compromise our principles—that we may sacrifice our noble cravings and aspirations—is quite evident from the manner in which we now and then comfort ourselves. We rely upon the example of foreign lands, upon a foreign education, upon that spirit which this education has fostered, and we do not also imbibe the right spirit which that should bring into us. Our exterior we try to purify and ennoble—the outward customs of our society we propose and determine to improve—the outward appearance of our family life we try to improve; but we do not take into consideration the deep-seated principles of our own hearts in the midst of our families and in the midst of our society. We cannot say that we are quite ignorant and blind to those principles of feeling—we cannot say that we do not know where we are compromising that spirit of uprightness which we now and then feel—we cannot say that we do not know where the feeling lies in the orthodox society and in our own community and in our own families; but we, in the fear of opposition, in the fear lest we may be vanquished, and lest we may be obliged to give up even the little we possess—in this fear we let the principle of feeling remain intact and just concern ourselves with the mere outside. We drink like enlightened men, we eat like enlightened men, we clothe ourselves like enlightened men, and we speak to each other in an enlightened language; but, looking within us, there is exactly the same amount of darkness that there was some fifty years ago. (Applause.) Now, this outward enlightenment is smoothing the ground, it is a beginning of a good and great work; but we must not, and cannot, confine ourselves to that alone. We find that such limits conduce to our comfort, and our orthodox countrymen find that giving us a slight liberty does not interfere with what is really the deep-seated regeneration of Indian society;—our liberty does not interfere with them, because we go on concerning ourselves only with the outward improvement, not taking into consideration that outside decoration is nothing in the inward regeneration of our national society. Now, gentlemen, this is specially marked, I am sorry to say, in Bengal. I will not venture to speak much of the state of things in Bombay, because it may be that I shall be led into mistakes hereabout; but from what I have marked in Bengal I daresay you will find there is a strong similarity between the state of things in Eastern India and Western India. Well, now, what do I mark there? The Bengallees are taken to be enlightened men, to be political men, to be speakers, to be writers in newspapers, reformers of society, and what not; and to a certain extent they deserve these compliments; but to a certain and a similar extent, I am sorry to say, people from the outside are only taken in when they hear us speaking great and good things. Foreigners are quite enchanted by the spirit of the articles that appear in our newspapers and the spirit of the speeches delivered in our literary societies, and, reading what we read and hearing what we speak, they come to understand that we live exactly as we profess. Now, this unfortunately is a mistake; it is a mistake in Bengal, and for aught I know it may be a mistake also in Bombay. Well, this mistake shall one day fall down to the dust,—this mere profession of principles shall one day be disgraced and shall come to shame,—the outward life of the speaker and of the writer shall one day come before the tribunal of public criticism, shall be examined there, and shall be condemned there. (Applause.) Now, that is a double mischief; it is a mischief to society itself, and a mischief to the world at large;—it is a mischief to society itself in so far as an existing state of feeling is confirmed and corrupted by educated men; it is a mischief to the world at large in so far as they are led to believe things which are far from what is true. A good many true reformers there are in Bengal, and a good many there are in Bombay, but these are the exceptions. Look upon the community at large, look upon what they say and upon what they do, look upon how they live and how they speak, and you will be led irresistibly to the conclusion that their profession of principles is perfectly inconsistent with the conduct of their lives. (Applause.) And why is this? To my mind it is owing to the reason that the enlightenment which is professed is not derived from that true light which enlightens the deepest recesses of the human heart, but is an enlightenment which derives all its lustre from a false light, from a borrowed light. Now, when a man goes by false light, when a man tries to illumine his path by a light which gives but a doubtful ray,—which makes darkness only visible,—such a light only tends to mislead and misguide. True enlightenment must bring its light from a higher source than that from which we now derive our illumination. Now, enlightenment, or the light which gives birth to enlightenment, must equally be thrown upon the intellect and upon the feelings, upon the moral nature and upon the religious nature. When the intellect is properly cultivated, when the intellect is guided to its natural goal, when the intellect is properly developed and brought into play, then it shall point the man to that high source of light—to that infinite light which enlightens the whole nature. My mind is educated, I read books, and I contemplate Nature; I mark everywhere the designs and the vast appliances of a mighty intellect which I cannot grasp; wherever I cast my eyes, and whatever subject I take up for my contemplation, I have on my mind that the world is pervaded by an infinite light of intellect which I cannot grasp, but which I wonder at. That philosophy is a false philosophy which keeps a mind confined within itself, and which makes this world an ocean of darkness through which no man finds his way; that science is a false science which keeps a human mind confined within itself, which blinds it to the noble designs and noble arrangements which pervade the world on every side and which bring into the mind a flood of light from heaven. And now, what do we see? Do we not see that the education which we receive does not lead us to that infinite source of light, but, on the contrary, keeps us confined within ourselves, and only blinds, instead of leading us to, that which should be the only goal of our minds and aspirations. We hear of theism and other systems of belief in this country, and I cannot but believe but that such errors and such darkness are only to be traced to a faulty and defective system of educating the intellect. Let therefore our intellect—if it is to be really enlightened—let it derive all its light from that infinite source of light which pervades the world in every direction. (The speaker next referred to the necessity of extending their feeling and patriotism; then he impressed on his hearers the great need of proving themselves faithful, enlightened, moral men, men taking an interest in all their countrymen and faithful to their own principles.) Now (he proceeded) it is no mere theory that I state to you. What I say I will try to illustrate, and that is from what you know—that is, the Brahmo Somaj of Bengal. I believe the Brahmo Somaj—and let me straightforwardly confess I am an unworthy member of it—I believe the Brahmo Somaj has done an amount of good to the country, though that amount of good be still but small. I do not say the Somaj has regenerated the country, or that it has done such an amount of good that the community and the nation have need to thank it and feel grateful just now; but all I mean to say is that it has stimulated the truth, it has stimulated some of the noble principles of life, and it goes on doing, as it thinks, good for itself and for the country. (Hear, hear.) Some amount of knowledge has been distributed among poor people, some amount of knowledge has been distributed among poor women, some amount of feeling has been manifested for those who require assistance at the present time, some amount of moral heroism has been shown, some noble reforms have been commenced to be carried out, and some great principles of feeling are being rooted out altogether;—and on these grounds the Somaj possesses the interest which you all feel in it, and which obliges you to give me the kind welcome for which I thank you so much. You receive me very affectionately; you receive me so solely because I belong to an institution which does as no other institution in this land does; and my request to you all is that you take trouble to investigate the principles and action which engage the Brahmo Somaj at present. Be more interested in the work of that institution; try to see how it goes on and carries on its work, and you shall come to see it deserves still more affection and still more interest than what you bestow at the present time. (Hear, hear.) Now, gentlemen, I know that you in this part of the country are surrounded by greater difficulties than we are; I know that the state of society here is still more orthodox and perhaps still more bigoted than the state of society in my part of the country is; but I am sure, at the same time, that should you but carry out the noble work you have begun in the Prarthana Somaj at the present time—could you but be faithful to that infinite Faith, Love, and Knowledge which you worship on Sunday evening—could you sanctify your feelings with devotion and love to Him who neglects not the poorest poor—could you but ask His assistance, could you but appeal to Him in your struggles to establish society—then sooner or later you will be successful. (Applause.) There was a time in Bengal when society was as unenlightened, as bigoted as your society is. Has not the name of the great Raja Rammohun Roy reached you?—have not you heard how he, single-handed, fought against millions of his countrymen who tried not only to destroy his work, but to destroy his name and character? and what amount of opposition was not offered to him! His very life was sought to be destroyed, but he was unhurt. He stood up, not by his own power, but by that great love which he felt was carrying him on to accomplish his noble mission; he has been honoured not in this country alone but by foreign countries also, and his name is now a light whereby we may walk in his ways. (Applause.) After his time the current of opposition was still very high, but those noble principles which he instilled into the mind of the rising generation secretly and silently worked till opposition melted away, and hundreds embraced them. (Applause.) Orthodoxy saw it must give way, so orthodoxy was silent; and at last victory was declared on the side of truth and light (applause); and now orthodoxy is in this state in Bengal. Men who are educated and enlightened feel ashamed to call themselves orthodox—feel ashamed of the state of their family, of the state of society, and of their professions to do what they can for the good of their fellow-countrymen. Now, why shall it not be so in Bombay? Let a few men belonging to the Prarthana Somaj—it is small but let two or three stand up and declare their principles, and determine to stand or fall by those principles—let them pray to God for strength, for life, and health, and then they shall stand to the work they have begun as not theirs, but God's work. Omnipotence shall come to their aid—the power of God shall protect them from all opposition that may be offered, and their victory shall be decided—not their victory, the victory of truth and of righteousness. Who shall take to him the name of God? Shall that which is finite overcome that which is infinitely strong—shall that which is miserable, weak, and pitiable, overcome that which is higher than the heavens, more infinite in power and glory? Who shall say "Yes?" Let us but be firm in faith, and so let us go on working and struggling, and suffering and bearing, and you shall see that our work shall be blessed with success, and that that enlightenment which is now confined to a mere handful of workers—that enlightenment which is now confined to newspaper articles and debating-club speeches shall find for itself a deeper place in the human heart—shall enlighten the whole land—shall permeate all the whole fabric of native society and make it what it is doomed to be. (Applause.) Now, this is the enlightenment that you and I desire. We want, not the mere enlightenment of food—not the mere enlightenment of dress—not the mere enlightenment of combing our hair—not the mere enlightenment of fashionable dress and the contracting of the vices of those whom we think civilized. That is enlightenment we do not want; it is to be cursed, it is to be put down by you and by me and by every one. It is better to be orthodox men and to eat and dress in the orthodox fashion, than by embracing supposed enlightenment expose ourselves to ridicule; it is better to be orthodox, if education only makes us drinkers of brandy and eaters of beef—if it only makes men haters of their country and of their religion. (Applause.) If the educated son says, "That father of mine is an old man, he is orthodox, I don't want to live with him;" then when the father comes to know the feeling of the son he curses the day he educated his son. People think if the truth makes men so hard, so confined, so selfish, then truth is worse than untruth; and therefore I say, better to live orthodox men, wear orthodox costumes, eat orthodox food, than by embracing it throw into ridicule that which is true and that which is noble. Education teaches that we should love—that we should sacrifice ourselves and our comforts—that we should make ourselves miserable in order that others should be happy. Well, if by a piece of tattered cloth you can make your entrance into a poor man's house, and by making an entrance can tell him what is truth, your tattered dress is far more useful than any European costume you can put on. If eating orthodox food will keep you in the midst of your people and enable you to do that which you cannot do if you are mere eaters of beef and drinkers of brandy, then it is better to eat orthodox food than that you should alienate your fathers and mothers. Be as others so far as dress, so far as food is concerned, but be higher in the sentiment of love and in the noble light of patriotism. (Applause.) Thus and thus only shall you be so much purer than you are—thus and thus only shall you see what a flood of love pervades the whole of that society which you occupy; and I say, therefore, in Bengal—and I hope in Bombay also soon—this mere eating and drinking is condemned now, and the right-minded Bengallee tries to teach his countrymen the noble principles and sentiments of life. (Applause.) Now, be ye Parsee or Hindoo, be ye Marathi or Goojrathi, whatever be your family, whatever be your race, this lies upon all of you—that you should try to enlighten your country, to enlighten your countrymen, your relatives, your people—that you should try to enlighten all your men and women, not by mere external enlightenment, but by the internal principles of true wisdom, of true love, and of true moral heroism. (Hear, hear.) When the learned man, the man of science, of philosophy, is seen to be a humble worshipper of God—when he is seen to be very meek and humble—when with all his science and philosophy he is seen to be as simple as a child, worshipping God, who will not follow his example? His example becomes more valuable by reason of his meekness and humility; but of course if his heart is conceited and boastful, people will of course hate him in their hearts. Therefore in your wisdom be a humble, conscientious worshipper of God, and try to live so that others will follow your example, and that your light may spread secretly and silently over all the land. And so let your moral lives be firm and unbending. Let your exterior be as simple, as unpretending, as modest, as possible, so that people may admire your character, may admire your principles. Then your life will be one of nobleness, purity, and peace—then your character will indeed deserve the name of enlightened education—then that education which you have received from Government will be successful—then that debt you owe to your relatives for having educated you will be paid when they see what you are—then will the nation rise up, and society be what, in this and in other countries, it is now trying to be. (Applause.)

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer. The Baboo, he said, was now active in the cause of moral enlightenment, and he was sure the educated natives in Bombay took a lively interest in the movement, and hoped that though the beginning was but small it might be said to be united. (Applause.) They hoped that, by the blessing of God, a better unity would be got in Bombay than at present; and he was sure they all wished the Baboo success in the mission he had now undertaken. (Applause.)

STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomallee, 25th, 3-20 P.M.—H. M. S. Dryad from Galle anchored last evening.

Trincomallee, 26th, 3 P.M.—H. M. S. Forte from Colombo anchored at 12 hours.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 26th April, 8-55 P.M.—Latest dates from England via Turkey, private, 25th April, 4-38 P.M.; via Russia, service, 25th April, 11-30 A.M.; private, 25th April, 9-15 P.M. From Europe via Turkey, private, 26th April, 12-45 P.M.; via Russia, private, 25th April, 7-10 P.M. America via Russia, 25th April 9 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish and European lines right; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—26th April, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 25th April, 3 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 37 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 26th April, 11-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe—

Via Russia, 25th April, 2 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 33 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 25th April, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 5 hours 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 25th to 8 P.M. of the 26th April is as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From	Kurrachee	10	2	0	17
,,	Calcutta	18	3	5	18
,,	Madras	16	18	0	55

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Cock-fighting in America.—Like pugilism, this barbarous pastime still prevails in America. Six weeks ago "one of the best mains of the season" was decided at Melrose, Westchester county. The match was between New York and Westchester, each showing ten chickens and five cocks. The stakes were of 30 dollars each a-side, and 600 dollars the odd fight. Nine battles were fought with "dogged endurance and determined ferocity," but in the end New York was declared the victor. The contest began at 9-15 P.M. and finished at 2-45 A.M. on the following morning.

AN ASSISTANT SURGEON IN DIFFICULTIES.

We mentioned sometime ago (says the *Madras Times* of April 22) that a military officer having assaulted a native lady was summoned to appear before the Senior Magistrate of the Royapettah Police Court on a charge of assault. On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit the defendant failed to appear, having left Madras for Bangalore on the previous day. Mr. Vencatapati Row, a vakeel who appeared for the prosecution, regarded the conduct of the defendant as a contempt of Court, and urged upon His Worship to look upon the act in the same light. The Magistrate, however, took a more lenient view of the case and granted a second summons which was to be served on the defendant through the Cantonment Magistrate of Bangalore. The question arose as to whether a summons issued by a magistrate of a Court in Madras could be served on a person in Bangalore. After some correspondence had passed on the subject it was decided by the Commissioner at Bangalore that the summons could be served. The summons was thereupon served on Assistant Surgeon McCully of the Lancers and yesterday was fixed for the case. On the case being called the defendant was again absent. He had written to say that he could not obtain leave. Mr. Vencatapati Row represented the conduct of the defendant to the Court, upon which His Worship intimated that he would issue a warrant to compel the attendance of the defendant on the 30th instant.

THE BARRACKPORE OUTRAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—In to-day's issue you have an article on the late disturbances at Barrackpore at the time of the Mohurrum festival. As I imagine from it you are unacquainted with the facts of the case, allow me to state them.

On the day succeeding the occurrence in question, the Cantonment Magistrate, having heard of the previous evening's disturbance, proceeded at once to the residence of the three European gentlemen who had been maltreated, and questioned them on the subject. The police were brought before them, and two men were identified as having been present. Judicial proceedings were forthwith instituted, and the result is that they have been severely punished.

The sub-inspector was sentenced to a fine of eighty rupees, and the other man to a fine of sixteen rupees. In each case in default of payment the alternative was a month's imprisonment.

It was also recommended that they should be dismissed from the service, and it is believed that this recommendation will be acted on.

Further, the whole of the police on duty that night are to be removed, than which no better or healthier example could be made.

Judging by these results your expression of "culpable weakness" on the part of a conscientious officer is hardly justifiable.

22nd April 1870.

THE VICEROY AT THE FRONTIER.

The Viceroy, we hear, arrived at Pinddadum Khan early on the 16th, and on the afternoon of the same day visited the group of mines, which, in commemoration of his visit, are, it is said, to be styled hereafter the Mayo Salt Mines. The Governor General and his party were, we hear, both surprised and delighted at the vast extent and beauty of the mines, which had been illuminated by the miners under Mr Mathew's direction. In front of the entrance of the Soojeewalla mine, a *very* handsome triumphal arch of rock salt, some thirty feet high and broad, had been erected by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Lobb, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Ogilvie, at their own cost. The Viceroy repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at all he saw, and gave Rs. 300 to be distributed to the miners, and Rs. 100 to the women working in the mines.

On the 18th, early in the morning, the Viceroy rode to Jellalpore (twenty-five miles) where the eastern extremity of the salt range abuts on the Jhelum. He halted there during the heat of the day, and with others of the party shot several ourial, the wild sheep of the salt range. In the evening he rode on twenty-six miles into Jhelum, where a large dinner party was given in his honour by Mr. Melville, the Commission of the division.

On the 19th he was to have left for Attock, where he was to arrive early on the 20th, and whence, after visiting the tunnel and fort, he was to push on the same day to Peshawur.

On the 21st he was to have reviewed the troops, held a levee, and attended a ball.

On the 23rd he rides over to Kohat, returning very early on the 25th to Peshawur.

His future course will be by Abbottabad, Murree, Rawulpindee, Jhelum, Sealkote to Lahore. He will meet the Maharajah of Cashmere *en route*, and on Thursday the 5th of May it is said will preside at a great farewell banquet that is to be given to Sir Donald McLeod.

The name of the coming Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub has not yet transpired.—*Delhi Gazette*, April 23.

"THE WANDERER" ON THE CLIFFS OF ADEN.

As we had to await the coaling of the Hibernia in order that we might all proceed together, we formed an expedition to visit the flagstaff on the highest peak of the rock of Aden. The party consisted of Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Beckwith, chief engineer of the Great Eastern, Dr. Allchin, doctor of the Great Eastern, and myself. On reaching the cantonments of Aden, the young men commenced the journey on foot, but, as now-a-days (for, alas! I relish strongly of the saltness of time), I never attempt to go anywhere on foot when I can get an animal to carry me. I went in search of a donkey, which I did not procure, however, for a considerable time. On reaching the commencement of what are called the stairs, the donkey boys refused to go further, but I persuaded them to go on, as I could not walk so great a distance up the steep rock. With some difficulty, some manœuvring, and a free use of a very severe cane, I got the donkey up to the last eight or ten stairs which are built like those of a house, and are white-washed. I heard that no donkey had ever gone to this point before. The view from the flagstaff is superb. The little peninsula of Aden, with its narrow sandy isthmus, is seen to great advantage. The peculiar character of the rock of Aden, which appeared to me like a huge cinder recently driven up from the burning entrails of the earth, and just cooled enough to enable life to exist upon it, imparted an aspect of savage desolation to it which belongs to no other part of the world that I have ever visited. Not a blade of grass or anything resembling vegetation is to be seen on a general view of the rock, and it is only on close inspection, that in sundry crevices wild flowers are discovered, and small shrubs almost leafless. But the general aspect is desolate and hideous. The height of the point on which we stood is 1,775 feet, greatly higher than Shakespeare's Dover cliffs, which are only 318 feet above high water. Shakespeare's description of the view from Dover cliff would only partially apply to the view from the rocky peak of Aden. There were no crows or choughs winging the midway air. No one was engaged in the "dreadful trade" of gathering samphire or anything else. Fishermen, that in the Shakespearian description looked like mice, could not be seen at all from our dizzy fearful height. The Great Eastern seemed certainly diminished to her cock or jolly boat, but the jolly boat could not be distinguished at all. A few boats with sails set seemed positively like butterflies moving or fluttering on the surface of the water. Dr. Johnson objected to Shakespeare's introduction of the crows and choughs and the "one hanging half-way down gathering samphire." They destroy, he said, the idea of immense height by peopling the desert of intermediate vacuity. "No, sir," he said to Garrick, "it should be all precipice, all vacuum, the crows impede your fall, the impression is divided, you pass on, by computation, from one stage of the tremendous space to another." But Shakespeare, in his descriptions, was always true to nature, and to external appearances, and he, therefore, described the cliff as he saw it. Had he been at Shamshan (the name of the flagstaff peak), he would have been able to give such a description as would have saved him from the criticism of Johnson. No living thing appeared to "people the desert of intermediate vacuity," or to stop the mind in the rapidity of its descent through emptiness and horror. On the contrary, the death-like aspect of the unpeopled rock, scorched and blackened as if recently cast out of hell, added to the horror of the scene. Any gazer from this great height, who found himself assailed by the grim and dreadful image of irresistible destruction, would not have that image dissipated by attention to distinct objects. There was nothing to attract attention between the rocy peak on which we stood and the deep abyss; and if any of us had been assailed by the idea of self-destruction, we could have indulged the fancy without impediment. But it appears that we were all impervious to the idea, for we spent our time on the top of the rock eating sandwiches, drinking claret, and finished off with a soothing pipe. To me descent reversed the description of Virgil's hell. The ascent was facile enough, but to get down again was the hard work, as the donkey was not safe in descending. However with the assistance of a native I got down tolerably well. At a French coffee-house or hotel we obtained an excellent lunch, or rather dinner, which we did not expect at such place as Aden. I was at Aden six years ago, but I see little change in it. Some good houses have been built at the harbour side of Aden, but beyond that I see no change.—*Englishman*, April 23.

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

(*Englishman*, April 23.)

We have already adverted to the fact, that Sir Barnes Peacock took his farewell leave of the appellate side of the High Court on Thursday last, and that the pleaders of the Court availed themselves of the opportunity to present a graceful address to the retiring Chief Justice. We, too, would say a few kindly words to bid God-speed to one who has served the public long and faithfully, and in his time done the State good service. So far as we are personally concerned, we are willing to lay aside all private considerations and to forget and forgive whatever unpleasantness may once have existed between ourselves and the Chief Justice of Bengal.

Sir Barnes Peacock has served many years in this country, and has well earned his retiring pension. As member of the Governor-General's Council, he took his full share, if not more, in many very important measures. Afterwards, as member of the Legislative Council, he made, many a time, a bold and decided stand against what he considered to be opposed to the true interests and rights of the public. Again, when removed from that sphere of usefulness on account, as was popularly supposed, of his independence of spirit he laboured assiduously in the more congenial appointment of Chief Justice of the amalgamated High Court. The office then created was not an easy one in any sense. The task that devolved upon Sir Barnes Peacock was nothing less than to make an harmonious whole of many discordant elements—to bring into agreement many opposing interests and feelings—to induce men who had, all their lives, been accustomed to look at things from entirely different points of view, to act in unison, if not in concord. To weld the late Supreme and Sudder Courts into one homogeneous whole was certainly no ordinary labour—we question if Sir Barnes ever undertook a harder task—and if the retiring Chief Justice had done nothing more than this, he would well have justified his appointment, and have richly merited the learned ease he is now about to enjoy. As it is, he leaves the High Court, with its combination of Barrister and Civilian Judges, in possession of the unqualified respect and confidence of every section of the community.

In addition to all this, Sir Barnes Peacock has been assiduous and indefatigable in the discharge of his exalted judicial duties. No one can read the judgments delivered by him, without admitting the hard work necessary for their compilation. They embrace, too, almost every disputed point both of Mohammedan and Hindu law. It is true they may not always be the best models of judicial style, and may sometimes abound over much in illustrations—occasionally of a fanciful nature—but, on the whole, it cannot be denied that they expound the law with admirable lucidity, and are likely to constitute reliable precedents for the future.

And so, with a full appreciation of his many good qualities, we bid Sir Barnes Peacock sincerely, Farewell. We might, perhaps, have wished that he had been a little less acrimonious in his manner on the Bench; and a little less prone to exalt the native pleader at the expense of his European brother. Notwithstanding his lengthened residence in this country, Sir Barnes never became familiar with the manners, customs, and habits of thought of the natives, and was apt to ascribe to them moral and intellectual qualifications of a higher standard than they have yet attained. The late Vice-Chancellor was in the habit of quoting—we believe, correctly—a saying of Sir Barnes Peacock, to the effect that the average of legal argument in cases before the appellate side of the High Court of Calcutta was equal to the average of that in Westminster Hall. For our own part, we are disposed to doubt the accuracy of this statement, and so far rejoice that our retiring Chief Justice will soon be in a position to test the correctness of his views, by renewing his acquaintance with that distinguished seat of forensic learning, argumentation, and eloquence.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. David Duncan has been appointed by the Home Government to succeed Mr. Craig as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Presidency College, Madras.

Colonel Dennys, Deputy Commissioner, Hoshungabad, is to act for Mr. Malcolm Low, Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, during that officer's absence on privilege leave.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

Major Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, has applied for two years' furlough to Europe. It is probable that Captain Ducat, Deputy Commissioner, Belaspore, will be transferred to the Chanda district.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

We are glad to see back among us Mr. Colin Browning, M.A., Inspector General of Education, and we rejoice still more to find that he is not in that dilapidated condition we had been led to expect from the report of our Jubbulpore contemporary.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

The High Court of Madras has ruled that during a temporary vacancy in any Court owing to the death or transfer of the presiding Judge, the chief ministerial officer shall be in daily attendance at the Court-house to receive all plaints, petitions or papers presented by parties, and endorse on them the dates on which they are presented.

Mr. Morris, officiating Chief Commissioner, left the station this morning, on his usual annual tiger-hunting expedition. He will first beat up his preserves in the Wurdah district and will then proceed to Nimar, Nursingpore, &c., returning by 15th May next, to avail himself of the two years' leave for which he has applied.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

Lord Napier of Magdala arrived at Peshawur on Tuesday morning last under the usual salute. He stayed the previous night on the encamping ground at Taru, one march from Peshawur, and was received on the parade ground at Peshawur by the whole of the garrison. His Lordship held a levee in the 38th Mess House the same evening.—*Delhi Gazette.*

We learn from Jubbulpore that one of the E. I. Railway employés, an engineer of the company, has discovered a vein of quartz-bearing copper and another of silver-yielding lead in the Jubbulpore district. This fortunate find has been brought to the notice of the Administration, with a view of having a more scientific exploration of the locality made.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

A Serious Doubt.—We understand that grave doubts have arisen as to the validity of the Legislative Acts under which Police Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction, as it is contended that the Legislature has exceeded its powers in passing such acts. An early opportunity will probably be sought of obtaining a judgment of the High Court on the subject.—*Madras Times*, April 22.

Mr. George Campbell's leave having expired on the 19th instant, and that gentleman having failed to put in an appearance in this country, Mr. Morris, assuming that, according to rule, Mr. Campbell has forfeited his appointment, has taken the opportunity of reminding the Government of the fact, and at the same time urging his claims to be permanently appointed Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

A gentleman who has recently arrived from Chanda informs us that Mr. Mark Fryar, Mining Engineer of the Chanda coal field, is sanguine of discovering mineral salt in the Chanda district. He bases his expectations on the existence of certain saline earths, which he supposes to have become impregnated with salt from the infiltration of water which has passed over salt deposits. The general geological conformation of the strata is analogous to that of those parts of England where mineral salt is found, and it is more especially on that account Mr. Fryar is encouraged in his hopes of successfully tracing this much-desired mineral. Decidedly the natural resources of the Central Provinces are looking up.—*Central India Times*, April 23.

The *Firefly*, a jokative serial, made its début at Madras on the 23rd. We are informed that—"The projectors of this little amateur sheet think there is room in Madras for their venture. It is not a newspaper which, with so many newspapers already, might be considered a nuisance. Its mode of appearing, suggested by the *Owl*, will be about its only resemblance to that epitome of politics. It will probably be more gay than serious, but will not be exclusively comic. We cannot tax our funny men too heavily. While not altogether disclaiming an occasional spice of personality, ill-natured chaff will not find a place. It is hoped its pleasant sketches with brush and quill of the life around us may be welcome guests, and, bound up at the close of each year, afford reminiscences of happy days to old Madrasees long after they have left our shores."

LONDON GOSSIP.

LONDON, March 25.

The great change which is taking place in the west end of London is leading to some curious alterations with respect to the social life of the House of Commons. Everybody knows that up to a very recent period no member of Parliament thought of living anywhere but in Pimlico, Mayfair, or Belgravia. All these districts are within easy reach of the House of Commons, and all are strictly fashionable. But other quarters not less fashionable have of late years sprung into existence. The most important of these is South Kensington, where not long ago there was nothing but market gardens, and old-fashioned red brick houses standing in lonely seclusion in the midst of extensive grounds. Were any of your readers who have been absent from London for any length of time to return to-day they would be astounded at the changed appearance of South Kensington. It is covered with streets of splendid houses, rivalling in magnificence any to be found in Belgravia. Its proximity to the Park and the Horticultural Gardens makes it a still more desirable place of residence than Belgravia, and it is besides the healthiest district of London. Under these circumstances it is now largely affected by the fashionable world, and you have but to run through "Dod" in order to see how many peers and members of Parliament have taken up their abode in this pleasant district. But hitherto that which has chiefly prevented members of the House of Commons from residing in that remote quarter has been the difficulty of access to it late at night. Men do not care to keep their carriage horses waiting in the cold and wet of New Palace Yard for three or four hours for the end of a debate, and a London night cab is by no means a desirable mode of conveyance. Nevertheless one or other of these alternatives had to be chosen by the members who lived at Kensington or Notting Hill, as the distance was much too great for walking. But the Metropolitan Railway has now come to the rescue. The railway has now a station which may almost be said to be under the roof of the Houses of Parliament. There is at any rate a covered way from the House of Commons to the station at Westminster Bridge. The Metropolitan Railway has now commenced to run a train at a quarter before one every morning when the House sits, for the use of members. By this train accordingly every night that contingent of hon. gentlemen who have their homes west of Belgravia leave the House, and few more curious sights in their way are to be witnessed than that which is presented by the departure of the members' train. Two or three score of members, comprising men of all parties and all positions from that of a Cabinet Minister downwards occupy the greater part of the train. A few parliamentary reporters: half-a dozen belated theatre-goers, a company of musicians, a couple of ballet-girls—these make up the rest of the party who are thus conveyed at dead of night by this "parliamentary train" to the more remote districts of the west. Occasionally, as was the case this morning, it happens that all the members lose the train on account of some important division, and it has then to start almost empty. But already it is beginning to work a marked change in the customs of the House, and instead of sitting on and on until two or three o'clock in the morning as they were wont to do in the days when everybody lived within walking distance of the House, members now show a decided determination to bring important business to a close before train time draws near. In this way we may hope to see that which would be little short of a political revolution effected, and the hours of the House of Commons—which at present differ from those of any other legislative assembly in the world—altered in such a manner as to bring them into some conformity with the ordinary habits of mankind.

There is not much Court gossip this week. One of the events which have transpired with reference to the inner life of the Royal Family during the last few days refers to the sudden and quite unexpected departure of the Queen of the Netherlands from Windsor Castle. It is authoritatively stated that the cause of this departure was the unfavourable termination of certain negotiations which her Majesty was endeavouring to carry out with the English Royal family, having for their object the marriage of one of her sons to the Princess Louise. Many persons are inclined to feel some surprise at the fact that the Princess Louise has not yet shown any desire to enter into one of those matrimonial engagements which her sisters contracted at so much earlier an age. Many stories are current as to the reason for this; but I believe the simple fact is that the Princess, who is devoted to art, is too much absorbed in her pursuit of her favourite employments to care to change her state in life and assume the responsibilities which would necessarily be connected with change.

Gossip has found food for scandal this week in one or two stories of elopements with which society has been making itself busy. In one of these a young and beautiful lady of title, only recently married, has left her husband and placed herself under the protection of a well-known nobleman who will in consequence have to figure in the Divorce Court in the unenviable position of co-respondent. Lord Penzance has not therefore seen the last aristocratic scandal with which he will have to deal. Another story which is told respecting the present state of society concerns an individual still higher in position than the co-respondent in question. This gentleman is said to be making himself conspicuous by his—shall I call it persecution?—of a young lady, the wife of a baronet, member for an English county, whose beauty has made her one of the reigning queens of fashion. The lady in question, it is declared, is by no means proud of her conquest, and is so far mortified and disgusted at the attention to which she has to submit that she declines all invitations to any assemblies where she is likely to meet the gentleman in question. Despite this precaution, however, she does not always escape from him, and not long ago, having gone to a ball at one of the greatest houses in London in the belief that this gentleman would not be present, she had the mortification of seeing him enter uninvited! It is a strange story reflecting very little credit upon the distinguished person whom it chiefly concerns.

There is very little new in social and literary circles. The lion of the season so far has been the Archbishop of Syra, who is just now asked everywhere and courted by everybody. He is himself, I am told, greatly astonished at the reception he has met with, and cannot quite understand how it comes that he is being made so much of. Mr. Lecky, the author of the "History of Morals," has just returned to England from Italy, where he has been engaged in preparing materials for a new book. He is almost the only great author I have heard of who habitually travels when he is engaged in literary composition. His last book was written during a journey through Spain. He, too, would be made much of in society but for a fault which is unfortunately rare enough nowadays—his irremediable shyness—which leads him to shrink altogether from public appearances. The very young lady who wrote "Cometh up as a Flower" when she was seventeen, and who has just achieved a great success in her "Red as a Rose"—the morals of which are slightly better than those of her former work—is a Miss Broughton, the daughter of a country gentleman in Cheshire. We are promised a somewhat curious book entitled "Clubs and Drawing Rooms," written by a gentleman who, under the name of Cecil Hay, conceals that of a well-known contributor to some of our leading magazines.—*Madras Times.*

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

(*Saturday Review*, April 2.)

It is to be hoped that the French Senate will derive some comfort from the reflection that the "great and independent" part which it is now asked to play for the last time will be transferred to no rival body. The functions intrusted to it by the Constitution of 1852 will in practice cease to be exercised. Hitherto the Senate has had the right to "propose modifications in the Constitution," and in the event of these proposals being adopted by the Executive—and the composition of the Senate made it pretty certain that no modification would be proposed which had not been suggested by the Executive in the first instance—the enactment of a Senatus Consultum has been the only mode of carrying them out. This prerogative is in future to be committed to no authority short of the entire nation. "The Constitution," says the 5th Article of the Senatus Consultum introduced by M. Ollivier last Monday, "cannot be modified except by the people, on the proposition of the Emperor." Napoleon III. seems determined that, if every other institution he has founded is to disappear in his lifetime, the *plébiscite* shall be maintained and extended. The new Constitution, said M. Ollivier, will not be immutable, but it will require a *plébiscite* to alter it. There will be the less temptation, however, to resort to this machinery, that the Constitution is now reduced to the smallest possible proportions. One section limits the succession on Imperial dignity, and provides for a fresh election by the people in case of failure of heirs. By another section the Government is vested in the Emperor, with the concurrence of his Ministers, of the Council of State, the Senate, and the Corps Législatif—the power of legislation being shared between the Emperor and the two last-named bodies. Another section makes the Emperor responsible before the French people, to whom he has also the right of appeal, and defines his prerogative as chief of the State. In this same section are embodied the reforms of last year—the responsibility of Ministers, and their right to be members of either Chamber. Two more sections define the composition and functions of the Council of State and the Corps Législatif. The substance of the Senatus Consultum is reproduced in the section which relates to the Senate. The character and functions of this body are entirely changed. It is no longer to have the power of declaring whole classes of laws unconstitutional, of interpreting disputed texts in the Constitution itself, of regulating the government of Algeria and the colonies, of carrying on the administration of affairs in the intervals between the dissolution of one Corps Législatif and the meeting of another. In short, though it is still declared to be "the guardian of the fundamental pact and of the public liberties," it will have extremely little to do in either capacity. The "fundamental pact"—meaning, we presume, the "pact" between Napoleon III. and the French nation, that he shall remain Emperor so long as he has the ability to do so—will not be much the stronger for any protection the Senate can afford it; and as to public liberties, the best treatment they can possibly ask for is to be let alone. The only difficulty these liberties now have to contend with is the unwillingness of the Emperor to acknowledge that they are *sui juris*, and have no need of further guardianship.

The privileges the Senate receives in exchange for this surrender consist chiefly in the permission to make itself a House of Lords if it can. Taking its antecedents into account, the chances of its succeeding in this enterprise are not favourable. A second Chamber, if it is to exercise as well as possess co-ordinate powers in legislation, must have some strong title to the confidence, or at least the respect, of the public. What special claim of this kind will the new Senate enjoy? It is to be composed mainly of persons nominated for life by the Emperor. Now the Emperor will of necessity have a restricted field to choose from for the very sufficient reason that men of real mark and ability do not care to be puppets when they have the option of pulling the strings. Any Frenchman who has a turn for politics will naturally wish to be a member of the representative Chamber, and the residue from whom the Senators must be taken will consist of three classes—men to whom the salary is a paramount object, men who have failed to get their merits recognised by a constituency, and men who have distinguished themselves in some non-political career. It is not probable that an assembly composed of adventurers, failures, and literary and artistic celebrities will be sustained by public opinion if it takes to rejecting or altering the Bills which are sent up to it from the Lower House. There is, it must be admitted, another element in the Senate which is in some respects of greater promise. The peculiar advantage possessed by an hereditary second Chamber is that a certain percentage of able men are compelled to take their seats in it without any choice of their own. When a member of it dies, his heir has to abandon the more exciting fields of political action, and content himself with so much of political importance as he can carry with him into his new sphere. The French Senate has nothing answering to this feature, but there is still a certain provision for recruiting its ranks from a class of persons whose claim to the dignity rests on something besides the choice of the sovereign. But unfortunately these *ex-officio* members are all either Cardinals, Marshals, or Admirals, and in these days neither the ecclesiastical, the military, nor the naval career is a very good preparation for politics.

A STAR IN FLAMES.

(*Spectator*, April 2.)

Again we have news from the Southern skies, and again the scene of interest lies in that marvellous region of the heavens which forms the extremity of the keel of Argo. In this glorious region of the skies stars are spread with a profusion which surpasses anything seen from our northerly stand-point. From Sirius southwards towards Canopus the density of stellar aggregation steadily increases. Thence along the keel of the great ship stars of all magnitudes are spread in greater and greater profusion, so that, as Humboldt tells us, the sky here sheds a radiance resembling that of the young moon, and by the mere increase of light one can tell without turning towards Argo when her resplendent keel is rising above the horizon. But it is where the Milky Way narrows down towards the great nebula in Argo that the climax of splendour is reached. "It is not easy," writes Sir John Herschel, "for language to convey a full impression of the beauty and sublimity of the spectacle which this nebula offers, as it enters the field of view of the telescope, ushered in as it is by so glorious and innumerable a procession of stars."

When Sir John Herschel wrote thus, there lay in the very heart of that amazing nebula a fixed star which shone as brightly as Aldebaran or Antares. Eta Argûs—the star has received no special title, and is spoken of only by its Greek letter, had been described by Halley as a star of the fourth magnitude. Later the French astronomer Lacaille saw it of the second magnitude. While Sir John Herschel was pursuing his wonderful series of observations on the southern heavens, this star shone as a moderate first-magnitude star, and in his noble picture of the great nebula (which lies before us as we write), the star is placed in the very densest part of the nebulous matter, and close by the borders of the mysterious vacuity which marks the central region of the nebula.

Since 1837, however, the star has exhibited new and even more surprising changes. It increased in splendour in a strangely fluctuating manner, occasionally losing brilliance for awhile, to renew its glories presently, until at length, in 1843, it surpassed Canopus in brightness and rivalled even the blazing Sirius. Then began a long process of decadence, the star falling gradually away from magnitude to magnitude until it almost passed the limits of naked-eye vision, and came to be described as a low sixth-magnitude star. Meantime, the nebula around it waxed in splendour. When Herschel had been at the south cape the nebula could barely be seen with the naked eye on the darkest and clearest nights; but lately it had reached so high a degree of brilliancy that it was visible even when the moon was shining brightly enough to obliterate all but the leading stars.

Then, as we lately recorded, news came from the Melbourne Observatory, where Grubb's splendid reflector is at work in the able hands of Le Sueur, that the nebula had changed in form since Herschel had depicted it. In particular it was remarked that all round the star Eta there was either no nebula or but little, whereas during Herschel's observations, as we have mentioned, the nebula was brighter round this star than elsewhere.

And thus it happened that whereas Sir John Herschel had conceived the nebula to lie far out in space beyond the stars with which it seemed to be associated, Le Sueur argued, from the remarkable changes to which the nebula has been subjected, that it cannot be so enormously extended as Herschel's views would imply, and in all probability lies nearer to us than the fixed stars in the same direction. Before this, the present writer had urged that the nebula is, really and not merely in appearance, associated in the most intimate manner with those fixed stars.

And now we have intelligence respecting the star which throws a new and unexpected light on the whole subject.

It will be remembered that in May, 1866, a star suddenly blazed out in the constellation Corona (close by the uplifted right arm of Bootes). Studied with the spectroscope by the eminent physicist Huggins, this new object was found to be in a strange condition. Its rainbow-tinted spectrum, crossed by a multitude of dark lines, showed that it was, at least for the time, a sun like our own, an incandescent body shining through absorbent vapour. But besides the dark lines, there were seen several bright lines, and these lines interpreted according to the usual principles of spectroscopic analysis taught us that the star was surrounded by glowing hydrogen. The new orb was, in fact, a sun in flames. Gradually those flames died out, and now that orb has seemingly returned to the condition it was in before the outburst, and can still be seen by the telescopist, shining with the faint radiance of a tenth-magnitude star amid the depths of space.

And now it appears that the wonderful variable in Argo is also a star in flames. Its spectrum exhibits the same characteristics as that of the star in Corona, except that the dark lines which cross it are somewhat less distinctly marked. *There*, however, are the bright lines which indicate the existence of glowing gas around that distant orb, and the position of those lines serves to show in the clearest manner that the star, like the orb in Corona, is covered with hydrogen flames. Lines, as yet not measured, seem to correspond with a well-known bright line in the spectrum of the solar prominences, and with a line of nitrogen.

But the spectroscope has also given very striking evidence respecting the association between the nebula and the star. All round the star M. Le Sueur sought for the characteristic spectrum of the nebula. He could not obtain that spectrum from any part of the space which immediately surrounds the star, a fact which shows most conclusively that the absence of nebulous light here is not apparent (or due, as might have been suspected, to the fact that the star's light simply overpowers that of the nebula), but real. The nebula which Sir J. Herschel, when the star was bright, saw all round Eta Argûs has really retreated from that blazing sun.

M. Le Sueur has been led by this circumstance to suggest a view which involves the theory of the present writer that star and nebula are associated. He asks, "Is not the presence of nitrogen and hydrogen in the star Eta a significant fact in connection with the changes of the nebula, changes which appear to be nothing less than a destruction of nebula in the neighbourhood of the star?" He points also to the fact that the star is increasing in brightness, and asks whether the bright-line character of the spectrum may not be due to a commencement of increase in the star.

But supposing the bright-line spectrum to indicate a destruction of the nebula all round the star, how can the star ever be restored—as astronomers are pretty confident it will be—to its former splendour? Very little doubt can exist that Eta Argûs, like the famous *Mira* of the Whale, is a variable of long period. If, even now, when it seems to have consumed the nebula in its neighbourhood, it shines but faintly, how is it to grow brighter and brighter until it surpasses the splendour it had when Sir John Herschel saw it involved in nebulous matter? Is it not far more probable that the existence of nebulous matter around the star is a necessary condition of the star's brightness? That the star will recover its brilliancy when the nebulous matter comes back to it? And that the periodicity of this star (as probably of other variables) is due to the periodic character of the motions which take place in the nebula?

But our sun is himself a periodic variable. Has he, then, nebulous food brought to him in greater or less quantities at regular periodic intervals? The flames which surround him exhibit the very same bright lines as the flames around the star in Argo. They only need to bear a greater proportion to the sun's extent to show their bright lines upon the solar spectrum precisely as the bright lines appear in the spectrum of Eta Argûs, only incomparably more resplendent. But where is the solar nebula which is required to make the analogy complete? Surely we see it in the crown of glory which shines around the sun during total eclipses. Those strangely figured radiations, the peculiar contorted structure of portions of the corona (compared by Arago to hanks of thread in disorder), and the variable brilliancy and extent of the object during different eclipses, seem very plainly to point to the conclusion that our sun has, like Eta Argûs, its nebulous surrounding. Like Eta Argûs, too, our sun is a star in flames, and it only needs that the nebulous matter round the sun should resemble the Argo nebula in relative extent, in order that the solar flames should shine like those round Eta Argûs, with a splendour overmastering that of the orb they belong to.

"The Russian Government," says the *Eastern Budget*, "has decided to admit women to the lectures in the medical department of the University of St. Petersburg. They are also to be allowed to practise as physicians; but not to be admitted to degrees."

Mr. Lockyer, who was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for intercepting his former *fiancée's* letters, has (says the *Ayr Observer*) just been liberated. It will be remembered that the trial took place shortly after Mr. Lockyer appeared as a candidate at the general election.

Victor Hugo on the Contagious Diseases Act.—The following letter has been addressed by M. Victor Hugo to a member of the Ladies' National Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act: "Hauteville House, 20th March, 1870.—I am with you, madam and ladies. I am with you to the fullest extent of my power. In reading your eloquent letter I have felt a burning sympathy rise in me for the feeble, and a corresponding indignation against the oppressor. France is apparently about to borrow from England an evil institution, that of chamber executions—legal murders done behind closed doors; and, in her turn, England prepares to adopt from France a detestable system, that, namely, of a police dealing with women as outlaws. Protest! resist! show your indignation! All noble hearts and all lofty spirits will be on your side. The slavery of Black women is abolished in America, but the slavery of White women continues in Europe; and laws are still made by men in order to tyrannise over women. Nothing more hateful could be seen than the sight to-day,—France copying the feudalism of England, and England reproducing the doctor's closet of Paris. It is a rivalry in retrogression—a miserable spectacle!—it disgraces justice in France, and the executive power in England. Publish this letter if you think fit, and be assured of my earnest sympathies and respect.—Victor Hugo."

CHANGES IN THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not know whether India is more the land of "shaves" than other lands, but I have heard it stated so frequently of late, and in such high quarters, that the long-talked-of transformation of the Army Medical Department into a corps exclusively staff is about to take place at once, that I venture to ask whether your people at home know anything about it? If the change is to be, I only hope that in future medical officers will be attached as much as possible to stations, and not to regiments. If hereafter surgeons and assistant-surgeons were comfortably settled down for a term of years—say, three or five—at one station, and saved the expense of frequent moves, having the military hospital of their station under their own control, and having time to form friendships for themselves wherever they might be quartered, and, in many places, opportunities by attending local hospitals of keeping up and increasing their professional knowledge, the change might have something to recommend it; but to make men into a regular district corps, and then attach them to regiments, could only increase every evil that has been complained of (except the money evil). There are few positions worse in life than being army men and yet not of them; and if medical officers have complained in time gone by of not being counted as of their regiments, what would it be if they were merely attached, wearing a distinct uniform and paying no regimental subscription, dependent on the charity of the mess. Hoping that you or some of your readers may be able to enlighten us out here, I am, &c.,

India, February 17. An Army M.D.

A BELGIAN TROPMANN.

All Belgium has recently been occupied with a trial, the details of which resemble very closely those of the trial of Tropmann, the assassin of Pantin. Dessous-le-Moustier, a small sheep-grazier, has been charged before the Hainault Court of Assize, sitting at Mons, with successively murdering and burying three brothers named Thirion, cattle dealers, who had occasion to call upon him in the course of their business, with poisoning his wife and his father-in-law, and with robbery and forgery. The jury have returned a verdict of guilty on all the counts, with the exception of that of causing the death of the wife's father, and le-Moustier, who was with difficulty kept from the clutches of an infuriated mob, will in due course be executed at Mons, and has not the faintest chance of a reprieve. The prisoner is a man of notoriously bad character. He had been drummed out of the army for theft. Mons. Carez, a notary of St. Ghislain, in whose service he had been in 1865, speaks of him as insolent in manner, a blackguard, and a thief. Throughout his trial, he manifested not the least emotion. He denied the murder of his wife and that of his father-in-law, but stated boldly that he had killed all the three brothers Thirion—the two first in a quarrel, and the third because he had charged him with the murder of his brothers. "I saw," he said, "all was up, and I cut him over with a blow on the temple." He received his sentence with a smile, and once or twice upon his trial made insolent replies, which were greeted by the audience with loud laughter, in which he himself heartily joined. By one of these outbursts he must have entirely destroyed what little chance he ever had of saving his life. The Prosecutor-General had asked one of the witnesses whether a blow of the fist would kill a man. Upon which the prisoner cried out, with a manifest pride in his own brutality, "Would you like to know, Mr. Prosecutor? I can soon show you, if you would."

Le-Moustier commenced business as a sheep-grazier, with a capital of 2,600 francs, but seems to have very soon entangled himself in pecuniary embarrassments. He lived with his wife, who was older than himself—"She looked old enough to be my mother," he said, upon his trial—and his father-in-law, an almost imbecile old man who had an income of some 600 francs a year, and was owner of the house which the three inhabited together. In January, 1868, he seems to have bought 100 sheep of the three brothers, Gustave, Nicolas, and Pierre Thirion, cattle dealers in the neighbourhood, and to have given in return a bill of exchange for 1,350 francs. About the same time the brothers Thirion also sold a drove of sheep to a certain Mons. Coppee for 3,000 francs. After this the three brothers, who were in the habit of travelling about the country on foot in pursuit of their business, parted company at Havre, and started in different directions—Nicolas to collect debts at Boriage, Gustave for the same purpose to Overboelaere, near Grammont, and Pierre to Luxembourg. They were last seen in company by a certain Monsieur Loiseau, a village publican, to whom Nicolas showed a bill of exchange for 1,350 francs, accepted by the prisoner and by his father-in-law. After ten days Pierre returned alone. He inquired for his brothers, and found that they had not been heard of since their departure. He then collected the 3,000 francs due from M. Coppee, and also 200 francs, the price of a cow sold to a certain Madame Godard, and departed with the money in his possession. This is the last that was ever seen of any of the three brothers until their bodies were dug up in le-Moustier's yard. In the course of 1869 Mons. Havrez, the father of Madame le-Moustier, died, and his death does not seem to have excited any great suspicion. He left his property, including the house, to his son-in-law and daughter jointly, and in the case of either dying to the survivor solely. About this time le-Moustier outraged all decency by taking into his house a concubine, one Celestine Gobert, by whom he had a child. Soon after this, in October, 1869, Madame le-Moustier died in great agony, and the suspicions of the doctor, Mons. de Querton, being aroused, the body was examined. Arsenic was found in the viscera in large quantities, and le-Moustier was at once arrested. Upon his arrest he asked with what he was charged, and upon being told that it was with the murder of his wife, blurted out the rash words, "I wish that was all." This being reported in the neighbourhood, the neighbours began to chatter and gossip, and rumours which had lain dormant for two years took a tangible shape. It was recollected that Nicolas Thirion when last seen was in the company of le-Moustier, who had helped him to pack a large sum of money in his belt, and had said at the same time, raising his fist, "a blow of this sort would kill a man." Madame Genart, keeper of a small cabaret, recollected that on the 6th of April, 1868, shortly after the disappearance of Gustave and Nicolas Thirion, le-Moustier came to her house with a stranger. The two had some gin together, but le-Moustier would not empty his glass. The stranger begged her to take him in for the night, saying that he would sooner sleep on a chair in her house than in le-Moustier's best bed. "It ended," said the witness, "in his sleeping on a chair in my house," and he went away next morning with le-Moustier who called for him soon after daybreak. Other people began to remember that ever since the disappearance of the Thirions, le-Moustier had talked a great deal about them, asserting roundly that they owed him money, and that he should like to get hold of them. Lastly, some of the neighbours remembered that old Mons. Havrez had said, "le-Moustier has made me fill up our well. Pretty sheep we have in it, to be sure." On the strength of all these reports le-Moustier's yard was dug up, and the bodies of the three Thirions were found buried very few inches beneath the surface. As far as appearances let any light upon the murders it would seem that le-Moustier after packing the money of Nicolas for him in his belt, had enticed him to his house, and had dug a grave for him in the yard. In the yard he had somehow murdered him—how is not known, the bodies being much decomposed—and had thrust him into the readymade grave, throwing a great stone upon his head in order to complete the brutal work, and filling up the grave with earth. Gustave, who would appear to have called later, he murdered in the same way, and dropped the body into a shallow and dry well, throwing over it a layer of dung. Pierre, who came later, he disposed of in the same way, throwing him into the well above his brother, and directing old Mons. Havrez to fill the well level with the surface. Finding that Havrez babbled about the matter, he then got rid of him by poison. The old man's coffin was found to be saturated with arsenical salts. Lastly, the desire to be sole possessor of the house in which he dwelt, coupled with the reproaches which his wife must have heaped upon him for his guilty intrigue, led him to take her life also, and to add a fifth to his four victims. The most remarkable point in the case is the wonderful influence le-Moustier seems to have had over his neighbours, and more especially over the members of his own family. From the first he was suspected of the triple murder of the Thirions, and yet no one apparently dared to accuse him. His father-in-law and mother must have known of the murders, and yet they kept silence. It is clear that his wife must have known that she was being poisoned, and that yet she yielded to her fate, as if under the influence of some terrible fascination. There is much in this that sets us thinking of William Palmer of Rugeley, and of the extraordinary power which he exercised over his victims. The Thirions disappear in the spring of '68. M. Havrez and Madame le-Moustier are in the secret. The neighbours have their suspicions, and yet not a voice is raised. Old Havrez dies, Le-Moustier brings home his concubine. His wife knows all that has passed; she knows that she is being poisoned, and yet she apparently dares not speak and dies in silence. The girl Gobert pretends to utter ignorance. In fact, Le-Moustier seems to have charmed his victims much as a rattlesnake is said to charm a bird.—*Daily News*, April 2.

An Attractive Engrosser.—We read in an American paper that "Miss Nellie Raymond, the newly-elected engrossing clerk of the Missoury Senate, is not yet sweet sixteen."

Divorce Statistics.—In one day this week Lord Penzance granted decrees *nisi* for the dissolution of fifteen marriages. In thirteen cases out of the fifteen the husbands were the guilty parties.—*Law Journal*, Apr. 1.

More Tyranny.—We are informed on good authority, that in consequence of their attention being so much distracted from their duties, Mr. Childers has ordered that nothing in future shall be told to the *Marines.—Punch and Judy.*

A correspondent of the *John Bull* found the following lines in the Bodleian Library:—

Yff thou bee yonge, then marie not yett;
Yff thou bee old, thou haste more wytt;
For yonge menne's wyves will not be taught,
And old menne's wyves are good for naught.
Iff that a bachelor thou bee,
Keepe thou soe still, bee warned by mee,
Leaste that repentaunce all too late
Rewarde thee with a broken pate.

Tumultuous Scene in a Lecture Room.—A tumultuous scene took place on March 24 at the School of Medicine, in Paris. On M. Tardieu taking his seat in the lecture-room, the students rose in a body, hissed, hooted, and shouted, "Out with Bonaparte! Down with him! Down with the Corsican! Vive Victor Noir!" The professor attempted to explain. He said, "Surely, gentlemen, you can't hold me responsible for what has occurred?" He was interrupted—"Yes, yes; out with him! To the Tuileries with him!" M. Tardieu then went on to explain his evidence at Tours, but this would not satisfy his tormentors. At last he said, "Gentlemen, this is no place for politics; if any of you don't wish to hear me, let him leave the room." Loud cries of "Yah, yah! go to the Tuileries!" Tardieu threatened to resign. "Yes, yes, just what we want. Away with you!" whereon the professor took up his hat, bowed, and left the room.

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CURIOUS PROCEEDING.

A CURIOUS proceeding, to say the least of it, took place on board Her Majesty's troopship Himalaya, on taking her departure from this port on the 10th inst. It appears that an officer, of lieutenant's rank, had obtained permission that if he could make arrangements with any of the officers of the ship for the accommodation of himself, wife, and sister to England, the captain would not raise any objection to receiving them on board. They accordingly embarked; but shortly after leaving the harbour, when the ship was three or four miles distant, the captain abruptly sent for the officer in question, and told him that he had deceived him by bringing more persons with him than he had authorised, and, notwithstanding every assurance to the contrary, he there and then, in the presence of 1,200 officers and men, ordered him to quit the ship, calling a small fishing-boat alongside to effect his purpose. No alternative was left the officer but to disembark his wife and sister, with their luggage, in the fishing-boat, which was hardly large enough to contain them, or in that cleanly state to receive ladies. Under a hot sun, and after a long pull, the officer and ladies reached the Custom-house. What the impression was in the minds of the officers and men who witnessed this arbitrary and ungracious proceeding, we cannot imagine, but it could scarcely have been favourable to the captain. Doubtless we shall ere long receive some explanation of this extraordinary affair.—*Malta Times*, March 16.

MR. DICKENS'S NEW STORY.*

THE first number of Mr. Dickens's new story, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," made its appearance yesterday, (March 30). Like some of Mr. Dickens's later stories it has rather a sensational opening. When we come to know the plot we shall as usual see some of its great scenes foreshadowed in the group of vignettes around the cover, but at present they only indicate that an opium-smoking Chinaman, and an Englishwoman addicted to the same habit, are important characters in the story, that there is some juvenile love-making, and probably a maiden seeking her lost lover, and that a diligent search for some lost person will lead an anxious and excited group up the winding staircase of an old church tower. The two plates at the beginning of the number present that antithetical view of the world in which Mr. Dickens delights. The first is inscribed "In the Court," the second, "Under the Trees." The first introduces us to the scene with which the story opens. It is a miserable bedroom in a squalid court, and a respectably-dressed man is just holding up the curtain, and letting in the morning light upon a scene certainly not to be seen anywhere but in the lowest quarters of East London. The man has just woke up from a troubled sleep. "He is in the meanest and smallest of rooms. Through the ragged window curtain the light of early day steals in from a miserable court." Before the point at which we see him in the picture he has been lying "dressed across a large unseemly bed, upon a bedstead that has indeed given way under the weight upon it. Lying, also dressed and also across the bed, not longwise, are a Chinaman, a Lascar, and a haggard woman. The two first are in a sleep, or stupor, the last is blowing at a kind of pipe to kindle it." As he lets in the morning light upon them by holding back the curtain he sees that they are all intoxicated with smoking opium. He can get nothing from them, so "he lays down certain silver money on the table, finds his hat, gropes his way down the broken stairs, gives a good morning to some rat-ridden door-keeper, in bed in a black hutch beneath the stairs, and passes out." That same afternoon the massive tower of an old cathedral rises before the sight of a jaded traveller, the choir are getting on their robes for the service as he rushes among them, "gets on his robes, and falls into the procession filing in to service." In the next chapter we are at once among the heroes of the story. After the service the Dean and Mr. Crisparkle, minor canon, ask the Verger—

"Mr. Jasper, was that Tope?"

"Yes, Mr. Dean."

"He has stayed late."

"Yes, Mr. Dean. I have stayed for him, your Reverence. He has been took a little poorly."

"Say 'taken,' Tope—to the Dean." The younger rook interposes in a low tone with this touch of correction, as who should say: "You may offer bad grammar to the laity, or the humbler clergy; not to the Dean."

Mr. Tope, Chief Verger and Showman, and accustomed to be high with excursion parties, declines with a silent loftiness to perceive that any suggestion has been tendered to him.

"And when and how has Mr. Jasper been taken—for, as Mr. Crisparkle has remarked, it is better to say taken—taken—" repeats the Dean; "when and how has Mr. Jasper been taken——"

"Taken, sir," Tope deferentially murmurs.

"Poorly, Tope?"

"Why, sir, Mr. Jasper was that breathed——"

"I wouldn't say, 'That breathed,' Tope," Mr. Crisparkle interposes, with the same touch as before. "Not English—to the Dean."

"Breathed to that extent," the Dean (not unflattered by this indirect homage), condescendingly remarks, "would be preferable."

"Mr. Jasper's breathing was so remarkably short;" thus discreetly does Mr. Tope work his way round the sunken rock, "when he came in, that it distressed him mightily to get his notes out; which was perhaps the cause of his having a kind of fit on him after a little. His memory grew Dazed." Mr. Tope, with his eyes on the Reverend Mr. Crisparkle shoots this word out, as defying him to improve upon it; "and a dimness and giddiness crept over him as strange as ever I saw, though he didn't seem to mind it particularly, himself. However, a little time and a little water brought him out of his Daze." Mr. Tope repeats the word and its emphasis, with the air of saying: "As I *have* made a success, I'll make it again."

On his way home the Rev. Septimus Crisparkle calls on Mr. Jasper, to ask "from the Dean" how he is; but Mr. Jasper is all right again, only a little worn. As Crisparkle goes out, he meets Jasper's nephew on the stairs. "Mr. Jasper listens, starts from his chair, and catches a young fellow in his arms, exclaiming, My dear Edwin! My dear Jack; so glad to see you." The young man is Edwin Drood; but his uncle has bargained with him not to be called uncle. "Uncles as a rule, Ned, are so much older than their nephews, that I have a feeling instinctively," says Mr. Jasper. They go in to a merry dinner, and Edwin rattles on about a young girl, Pussy, whom he admires, and who he intimates returns his affection; at which Mr. Jasper is taken ill, but recovers himself, tells his nephew he has been taking opium for a pain, an agony, that sometimes overcomes him, and intimates that he has a skeleton in his house, an element of disquiet even in his quiet life. Jasper says of his life—

"I hate it. The cramped monotony of my existence grinds me away by the grain. How does our service sound to you?"

"Beautiful! Quite celestial."

"It often sounds to me quite devilish. I am so weary of it. The echoes of my own voice among the arches seem to mock me with my daily drudging round. No wretched monk who droned his life away in that gloomy place, before me, can have been more tired of it than I am. He could take for relief (and did take) to carving demons out of the stalls and seats and desks. What shall I do? Must I take to carving them out of my heart?"

"I thought you had so exactly found your niche in life, Jack," Edwin Drood returns, astonished, bending forward in his chair to lay a sympathetic hand on Jasper's knee, and looking at him with an anxious face.

But Mr. Jasper's discontent is to be a secret between him and his nephew, and to be a warning to Edwin, which, however, Edwin refuses to take. Pussy is Rosa Bud, a girl at boarding-school, at Miss Twinkleton's seminary, at the Nun's House, in the dull town of Cloisterham. She is an orphan and Edwin is engaged to her by a kind of family compact. The day after the meeting with his uncle he goes to see her, and the interview between them is an admirable piece of childish courtship. Rosa gets leave to go out with Eddy, and they go to the sweetmeat shop, but Rosa is capricious, and they have an unhappy walk, the woman's nature sometimes peeping out through the spoiled child in Rosa. It is Edwin and Rosa who are sitting "under the trees" in the second illustration, engaged in the most serious part of their conversation. They part at the school door and Edwin bends down his face to Rosebud's.

She remonstrates laughing, and is a childish school-girl again.

"Eddy, no! I'm too stickey to be kissed. But give me your hand, and I'll blow a kiss into that."

He does so. She breathes a light breath into it, and asks, retaining it and looking into it—

"Now say, what do you see?"

"See Rosa?"

"Why, I thought you Egyptian boys could look into a hand and see all sorts of phantoms! Can't you see a happy future?"

For certain, neither of them sees a happy present, as the gate opens and closes, and one goes in and the other goes away.

We are then introduced to "the purest Jackass in Cloisterham"—Mr. Thomas Sapsea, auctioneer, who brings a MS. of a bumptious epitaph, which he proposes to place over Mrs. Sapsea, then to Mr. Durdles and friend. Stony Durdles is sitting in a condition "of beery soddenness" on the ground in the moonlight, with his back against the iron railing of the burial ground, and Jasper finds a hideous small boy in rags pelting him with stones. "What are you doing?" says Jasper. "Making a cock-shy of him," answers the boy. "He gives me a 'apenny to pelt him home if I ketches him out too late." The boy is "man servant up at the Travellers' Twopenny in Gas Works Garding," and is called Deputy there, as "all us man servants are." Jasper accompanies Durdles on his way to the Travellers' Twopenny, and Durdles explains that he has given Deputy an object in life, so that he can now earn threepence a week. "I don't know what this scheme of mine comes to," pursues Durdles; "I don't know what you may precisely call it. It ain't a sort of a—scheme of a—National Education." After some more pelting by small boys, Jasper leaves Durdles at the Travellers' Twopenny, and then John Jasper returns by another way to his gate-house, and entering softly with his key finds his fire still burning. He takes from a locked press a peculiar-looking pipe, which he fills—but not with tobacco—and having adjusted the contents of the bowl very carefully with a little instrument, ascends an inner staircase of only a few steps, leading to two rooms. One of these is his own sleeping chamber, the other is his nephew's. There is a light in each.

His nephew lies asleep, calm and untroubled. John Jasper stands looking down upon him, his unlighted pipe in his hand, for some time with a fixed and deep attention. Then, hushing his footsteps, he passes to his own room, lights his pipe, and delivers himself to the spectres it invokes at midnight.

At that point we leave him, and leave the story till the 1st of May. It will be evident that Mr. Dickens has followed in this work the plan of some of his later works and given us a startling opening. There are fresh characters in each of these five chapters, so that already the stage is full.—*Daily News.*

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* "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Part I. By Charles Dickens. Chapman and Hall.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, April 1.)

A LIBEL FROM THE PULPIT.

THE *Crawfordsville Review* says that on a recent Sunday morning the Rev. Samuel Godfrey, of that city, who has heretofore supported the Radical party, preached an eloquent sermon to a large and attentive audience in the Methodist Church in Crawfordsville. In the course of the services he offered up the following prayer:—"O Lord! Thou knowest that the leading men of our nation, and those occupying the highest public positions, are thieves and robbers, plunderers and murderers, drunkards and debauchees; that we have too many Harlans and too many Beechers, O Lord."

AN "INFANT PHENOMENON."

Mdme. Patti is said to have discovered behind the scenes of the St. Petersburg Opera House a youthful prodigy. The child in question, a little girl nine years of age, had heard Mdme. Patti several times in the part of Margherita, and imitated her singing to such perfection that once, on making her exit, Mdme. Patti fancied that the repetition of the notes she had just been singing must be the work of an echo. Finding, however, that it proceeded from a clever and well-endowed little girl, she offered to adopt the young songstress; and, this proposition having been declined by the parents, she procured her admission into the St. Petersburg Conservatoire. The name of this interesting little phenomenon is Adler.

INTERVIEWING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

It appears from certain statistics given by the *New York Herald* that, notwithstanding the price of passage by steam-vessels being from 30 to 50 per cent. more than by sailing packets, emigrants to America now almost universally resort to the former. Emigrants by steam-vessels have occasionally, nevertheless, very protracted voyages; for the Bremen steamer Smidt arrived at New York on the 10th ult., after a passage of forty-nine days, her engines having become disabled by an accident. The reporter of the *Herald* gives a touching account of the effect of this delay in the passengers:—"Ten days from port (he says), and the ship unable to use her engines, the passengers became terror-stricken, and, amid the violence of the sea, began to despair. Now was the time of the greatest fright. The people on board, in many different ways, paid their respects to this world, and made preparations for the other. They became weak in the knees, uncertain on the stomach, pale in the face. Things were growing serious. The scenes and incidents were solemn and impressive; yet there was little danger. Prayers were frequent and long drawn out, and the poor emigrants, wedged between two continents, felt like discharging their phantoms." It is satisfactory, however, to learn that "There were no disasters on board but two births," and that the Smidt, which fortunately was provisioned for seventy days, and had 800 tons of coal on board (200 of which remained unconsumed), arrived safe in port at last, with her 294 passengers, sixteen seamen, and eight light hands. These interesting particulars were gleaned by the reporter from the captain, whom he states he captured, when the vessel arrived, in a remote cavity near the stern, and caused him to disembody what he knew. An attempt to interview the passengers was not so successful, the following being the result of an experiment made on one of them to obtain the desired information:—Reporter—"How was the passage, sir?" Passenger:—"Vat you vant, hey?" Reporter—"Any facts of interest?" Passenger:—"You go away—dam!"

A RESUSCITATED CRIMINAL.

It appears from the *Lawrence* (Kansas) *Tribune* that we have an interesting stranger among us, and that we owe his presence in this country to exceptional causes. Dr. John Doy, whose conflicts with the pro-slavery party, and whose exploits in connection with the underground railroad while the fugitive slave law was in force, made him very notorious, was arrested at Battle Creek, Michigan, on the charge of procuring an abortion, and thereby causing the death of a woman who sought his services. On this charge he was found guilty, and sentenced to a long term of confinement in the State prison. As he was found dead in his bed one morning, under circumstances which strongly pointed to poison as the cause of his death, it was generally supposed that he resorted to suicide to ward off the disgrace which would result from imprisonment. At all events he was buried, and, as usual, almost forgotten. It has lately transpired that he is still living and is at present in England. He has sent for his daughter, and the rest of his family are making arrangements to follow him immediately. The circumstances of his resurrection are stated as follows:—Having come to an understanding with some friends, he took a large dose of morphia, and when found in the morning the vital forces were apparently extinct. As he was considered dead, of course no objections were raised to his body being restored to his family. This being done, in order to carry out the deception, a coffin was procured, and regular funeral services held, the body being committed to what all supposed to be its final resting-place. When everything was over, his grave was opened, the body removed, and, by the application of powerful remedies, soon restored to its normal condition. Prudence, of course, required that he should leave a country where he was no longer safe, and, accordingly, he went to England—his former home. We have sent so many questionable characters to America that we must not be too sensitive as to a few resuscitated criminals occasionally claiming our hospitality; but we hope if they die here they will not trouble themselves to come to life again.

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A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught and Smith.

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Table Spoons do.	„	27 0	30 0	36 0	40 0
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Dessert Spoons do.	„	20 0	22 8	27 0	30 0
Tea Spoons do.	„	12 8	14 0	16 8	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	„	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Salt Spoons, do.	„	12 8	14 0	18 0	20 0
Mustard Spoons do.	each	1 2	1 4	1 8	1 12
Caddy Spoons	„	0 14	1 0	1 4	1 8
Sugar Spoons	„	1 4	1 8	1 8	1 12
Sugar Tongs	„	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Ice Claws (Scissor shaped)	„	9 0	10 0	9 8	10 8
Ice Tongs	„	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Butter Knives	„	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
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Sauce do.	„	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 8
Soup do.	„	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0
Gravy Spoons	„	4 8	5 0	5 8	6 0
Marrow Spoons	„	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0
Chatni Spoons	„	4 0	4 8	4 8	5 0
Sardine Tongs	„	3 0	3 8	3 8	4 0
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PRESIDENT:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LAWRENCE, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

The DIRECTORS beg to intimate that, with the view of carrying on the LIFE BUSINESS of the Company in India, they have resolved upon ESTABLISHING A BRANCH OFFICE in CALCUTTA.

The principles upon which the Company conducts the Life Business combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital.

The President, Vice-Presidents, and Directors are all Shareholders of the Company.

The Security afforded by the Company to meet the obligations under its Life Policies consists of—

1. THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS in the Life and Annuity Departments, specially invested to meet the claims in these departments, amounting as at 31st December 1868 to £2,112,450
2. THE PAID-CAPITAL of the Company 250,000
   In addition to which there is the unpaid Capital of............ £1,750,000
3. THE LIFE REVENUE, which for 1868, consisted of—
   Life Premiums £267,533
   Interest on Funds, &c............ 93,210
   360,748

THE RATES OF PREMIUM are moderate.

NINE-TENTHS OF THE WHOLE PROFITS in the Life Business are divided amongst the assured in the Participating Scale every FIVE YEARS.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS WILL BE MADE AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1870.

ALL POLICIES ON THE PARTICIPATING SCALE OPENED ON OR BEFORE THAT DATE WILL SHARE IN THE FUND THEN TO BE DIVIDED, WHICH WILL CONSIST OF THE PROFITS MADE DURING THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.

The following Gentlemen have been appointed, with all the usual powers, as a Local Board of Directors, *viz.:*

H. M. Aitken, Esq, of Messrs. John Elliott & Co., Merchant.
L. P. Delves Broughton, Esq., Administrator General.
S. E. Collis, Esq., of Messrs. Stack, Collis, and Mirfield.
John F. Ogilvy, Esq., of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Merchant.
Edward Palmer, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Agency, East Indian Railway Company.

MEDICAL OFFICER, Dr C Palmer, 6, Middleton Street.
LAW AGENTS, Messrs. Stack, Collis and Mirfield.

W. B. Walls, MANAGER.

Prospectuses, containing Tables of Rates and Conditions of Assurance, Forms of Proposal, and every information, may be obtained at the Company's Office, 15, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, or from

W NICOL & Co.,
Agents for the Company in Bombay

Bombay, 29th March 1870.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.

W. F. Hunter, Esq.
and
C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short Periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824. CAPITAL £1,000,000. INSURANCES may be EFFECTED on ALL CLASSES of PROPERTY through

EDWARD BIGG & Co., Agents.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE

INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Fornes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.

William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.,

No. 10, Forbes Street.

SALE of SALT BATTY GROUND at MATOONGA.

This day, Wednesday, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co will sell by public auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Borwatia Bristao, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Jao Antone Tesel, all those 4 pieces of salt batty ground with trees, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 570, and bounded on the east by salt batty ground of Jasing John Buratio, on the west by the water tank belonging to the Government, on the northly the public passage, and on the south by salt batty ground of John Antone.

Bombay, 27th April 1870. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY in COWASJEE SUBADAR'S LANE, FORT.

On Thursday, the 5th day of May 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of Shapoorjee Jejeebhoy, an insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest in the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate within the Fort of Bombay in Cowasjee Subadar's Lane, in the sub-district of Fort, and facing on the north side of the Cowasjee Subadar's Lane, and bounded on the east by the house of Awabaee, widow of Shapoorjee Dossabhoy Coope, towards the west by the house or Palonjee Heerjibhoy Bottlewalla, on or towards the north by public street, and on the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Government, and which piece of ground contains by admeasurement about (71 1/9th) seventy-one and one-ninth square yards, be it more or less, and the said dwelling-house and premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 27.

For all further particulars apply to the Official Assignee at his office, High Court, or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 27th April 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

SALE by AUCTION.

(Without Reserve.)

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Commisson Sale Rooms—

Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Bombay Mint,

TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock, a large Shipment of FINEST QUALITY ENGLISH TABLE GLASSWARE of great variety, Cut and Engraved by a New Patent Process in the most modern and elegant designs, from one of the best English Works, comprising—

Decanters, Quarts and Pints, Claret Decanters, Water Jugs.
Wine Glasses, Ports, Sherries.
Clarets, Champagnes, Champagne Tumblers (new style).
½ Pint and Soda Water Tumblers.
Goblets, Caraffes and Ups.
Crystal Tankards.
Salts, Celeries, Butters, Sugars.
Ice Plates, Biscuit Boxes.
Finger Glasses, Pickles, Comports.
Flower Tubes, Lusters, &c. &c. &c.

The Auctioneers confidently offer the above GLASSWARE to public competition knowing the quality and designs to be of the best.

This is an excellent opportunity for Gentlemen wishing to secure a handsome set of Glass.

The goods will be on view at the above Rooms (first floor) from the 22nd till the day of Sale.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 27th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing furniture, chintz, T red prints, woollen cloth, lappets and lappet scarfs

4 cases Berlin wool
4 ditto French butter in tins
4 ditto ditto ditto in bottles
1 ditto mohars cloth
60 pieces coloured merinoes
15 crates earthenwares
2 cases samples of hosiery
2 ditto velvet carpets with borders
12 ditto 48 dozen 2½ lbs. tins French butter, from Phil'ips and Canard
355 bundles ⅛ to 1½ Swedish hoop iron
40 kegs red lead
6 cases quarts curacao — 4 cases pint curacao
6 ditto quarts noyeaux — 4 ditto pint noyeaux
6 ditto quarts cherry brandy — 4 ditto pint cherry brandy
3 ditto quarts moagbitter — 2 ditto pint moagbitter
3 ditto quarts anisette — 2 ditto pint anisette
3 ditto quarts kirschwasser — 2 ditto pint kirschwasser
1 ditto curacao
500 boxes brandy

On account and risk of Poonja Jewraz and Purshotum Ludhah:

2 cases white dhoties, 10 yards by 50 inches
1 ditto ditto 11 do 52 ditto

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder, the following without reserve:—

150 teak logs, 1st and 2nd class.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE to COMMANDERS of VESSELS, DUBASHES and others.

SALE of BEEF and PORK.

On Monday, the 2nd May, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

9 tierces beef 300 lbs. each in prime condition.
6 ditto pork 200 lbs. ditto ditto

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

On Wednesday, the 11th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. and W. Watson and Co. now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 3 P.M., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection some days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and also a Necklace set with large fine brilliants, and several other valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N. B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A well-bred Arab nearly white riding horse, age under 8, height 14-1½, quiet, Trots well and goes well across country. Owner has had been 2 years without sickness or any trouble and parts with him because going to England. Price Rs. 300.

Also a good saddle bridles by (Wilkinsons) in good order. Rs. 50.

Also a medicine chest, cost Rs. 150 at Maw and Co., most bottles un-opened. Rs. 50.

The above can be seen at 1 hour's notice.

Bombay, 27th April 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,

No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
2 ditto ditto T cloths, 7 lbs.

AT 1 P.M.

A pallanquin-shape office shigram.
A grey Arab horse
A double-seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE of the late illumination lamps, tumblers, pyramids, transparencies, &c., which were used at St. Thomas Church, Town Hall, Victoria Gardens and other places, during the visit of H. R. H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 28th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in the compound of the New Post Office, opposite the Frere Fountain, the lamps, &c., such as white, green, blue and purple glass bottomed globe lamps, bull's eye and fancy glass lanterns, French balloons, a large number of oil tumblers, casks containing cocoanut oil, wooden pyramids, lamp hooks, transparencies, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of two valuable furnished bungalows, at Matheran, (if not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On Saturday, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their rooms, the airy and commodious bungalows, in thorough repair, situate on the best part of the hill, commanding an excellent view, with compounds, outhouses, servants' quarters, &c., and known by the names of Upna Cottage and Tomara Cottage."

A list of furniture and other particulars could be learnt on application to the undersigned.

KHUNDALLAH HILL FOR SALE.

A piece of land for auction sale at an early date containing about 7 acres. For full particulars apply to Messrs. Bennett and Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome Cab, in very good order, suitable for an Arab horse from 14-1 to 14-3; also, a set of brass mounted harness of ditto.

Bombay, 27th April 1870. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.